

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

FRANK LESLIE'S  
LESSER PALACE  
NEWSPAPER

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OLIVER S. CAMPBELL, CHAMPION OF THE UNITED STATES.



H. W. SLOCUM, JR., EX-CHAMPION.

THE NATIONAL LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT ON THE GROUNDS OF THE CASINO, AT NEWPORT, COMMENCING AUGUST 27TH.—[SEE PAGE 118.]

FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

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Our next amateur and professional photographic contests. See particulars on page 127.

The following entries have been made for the week ending September 2d:

Grinnell H. English, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles S. Morse, Attleboro, Mass.; R. J. Meigs, Jr., Boyd's, Md.; Charles A. French, Worcester, Mass.; Marc J. King, 125 West 11th Street, New York City; Thomas M. Darrah, Wheeling, W. Va.; Arthur A. Lewis, Marshall, Mich.; Ralph E. Brown, Malden, Mass.; Minnie Kent Pickett, Charleston, S. C.; John F. Rogers, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

For the week ending September 9th:

Joseph M. Hickey, East Boston, Mass.; James L. Sibley, Manistee, Mich.; Miss Kate Matthews, Pewee Valley, Ky.; S. Warschauer, 16 West 125th Street, New York City; W. C. Walker, Utica, N. Y.; John E. Miner, 66 West 131st Street, New York City; J. Bain, Toowomba, Queensland; E. H. Miller, 75½ Arch Street, Alleghany, Pa.; F. D. Goddard, 232 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. W. Bretzfeld, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

THE leading editorial contribution to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER next week will be written by General James R. Chalmers, formerly a distinguished Confederate officer, and more recently a Republican Member of Congress from the State of Mississippi. The subject of his contribution is: "Why an ex-Rebel is a Republican." On the following week we shall print, as a compensating article, a contribution by a well-known journalist of the North, on the subject of "A Northern Man on the Race Question." This will present an argument from the Democratic standpoint. We know that our readers will be interested in both of these contributions, for they touch on vital topics.

## OUR CHARITY-DOLL CONTEST.

IF the thousands of women who read FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will help us—and we have no doubt that they will—we propose to do something to brighten the Christmas holidays of the numberless poor children who are inmates of our orphan asylums, hospitals, and similar institutions. Generous hands, impelled by sympathetic hearts and controlled by cultivated tastes, have oftentimes in the warmer months of the year brought flowers into the sick-rooms of the children. What shall be done at Christmas time that will promise pleasure and delight to these unfortunate little prisoners? Our idea is to distribute among them hundreds of prettily dressed dolls, and our proposition, briefly, is that this paper will supply the dolls if our women friends who have charitable impulses, quick sympathies, and dexterous fingers, will take the dolls and return them to us prettily dressed for distribution.

We do not doubt that the mere statement of this plan will instantly appeal to hundreds and thousands of charitable and open-hearted women, and that, with no other incentive than the desire to bring happiness to scores of deserving children, they will enter heartily and promptly into the matter, and do their share toward reaching the result indicated. But we know that in dressing the dolls a great many will display so much ingenuity, taste, and industry, that the work will in every way be deserving of special recognition. In view of this, we propose to offer a series of prizes to the maids and matrons, the young and the old ladies, who take part in the doll-dressing. Ten prizes will be awarded, of course to those who send in the best and most artistically dressed dolls. The awards will be made by a committee selected because of their ability to reach satisfactory judgments in such cases, and the names of the members will be announced in due time. That the public may indorse the findings of the committee, and may be given also an opportunity to view and to examine what the women do for the poor children, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will give a Christmas doll show at some popular exhibition hall in New York City, hereafter to be announced, and the dolls, or the money for which they might be sold, if that prove preferable, in whole or in part, will go directly from the exhibition to the children for whose benefit the dolls have been purchased and costumed.

The present announcement is simply preliminary. We have indicated the general scope of our ideas, and we invite suggestions of ideas that will contribute to the popularity and success of this charitable enterprise. Ladies identified with children's charities in New York, and everywhere, are particularly invited to send in at once applications for undressed dolls. Please state how many dolls you will undertake to dress, and what sizes you prefer. The greater number of the dolls will naturally be of small and medium size, but those who desire to attempt something elaborate will receive extra large dolls by making special application for them at once. When all the applications are in, the undressed dolls will be expressed at once to the names and addresses given. It is expected that all preliminary arrangements will be completed by the end of October, and that all those who have signified their intention of participating will have applied for and have possession of the dolls early in November. It will be necessary for the dolls to be returned to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, in the JUDGE Building, by the 1st of December, in order that the necessary preparations for the Christmas doll show can be started.

The prizes which will be distributed among those who undertake doll-dressing will aggregate \$250, and if the work should develop unusual excellence this sum will be increased. The basis on which the prizes will be awarded will be announced in due time. Our present idea is to have the dolls divided into a number of different classes, so that when they are dressed and grouped they shall picture different phases of real life, as well as the costumes of different times. We hope to have reproductions of fashionable weddings, of equestrian parades, of fox hunts, of patriarch balls, and similar events; but definite statements will be made with respect to these details when we have had opportunity to receive suggestions from our readers, and to discuss these matters with them either through correspondence or through the columns of this paper. These ideas are put forward now simply because their realization would add to the picturesque character of the doll show. It is not intended, however, that the dressing of dolls in the simpler and neater fashions shall be neglected, and the prizes for excellence in this direction will be equally valuable with any of the others.

All inquiries concerning the doll-dressing contest and the Christmas distribution of dolls must be addressed to "The Manager of the Charity-Doll Contest," at the office of this paper. In order to make the exhibition of dolls at Christmas as interesting as possible, and to attract the attention of people who will identify themselves with this charity in future, it is our purpose to add various features to the exhibition in harmony with it. On this point, also, we welcome suggestions. ARKELL & HARRISON.

## WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FIRST of all, and at once, publicity. I am satisfied, from my own experience with the press during the Centennial, that not less than 8,000 separate journals were received at our office with favorable notices of that great undertaking; but to secure the same agency now, much stronger effort must be made. The Centennial carried with it an idea of nationality which secured the active interest of the average country paper; this does not exist at present, and therefore not less than one hundred copies of every journal containing proper information upon the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, should be ordered, and marked and remailed to other sections of the country. In this way the papers themselves receive an increased and novel circulation to their own advantage, and the enterprise gains extended notice. As you well know, FRANK LESLIE'S during the Centennial did most valuable service, as did also *Harper's Weekly* and the *Graphic*, for which I supplied over one hundred illustrations. The present position of a portion of the outside press toward Chicago would thus be immediately changed, owing to the accurate information supplied.

It is not probable that there are to-day in the United States 1,000,000 persons who visited the Centennial, and I am satisfied that there were not 2,000,000 in Philadelphia during its progress, although public reports names 9,000,000. Popular impression has never considered the fact that these large numbers refer to many entrances of one and the same person, and at an average of five entrances for each person, 2,000,000 persons would largely cover 9,000,000 admissions. For Chicago, I think it is reasonable to count on an attendance during the six months of 4,000,000 visitors, equivalent to 20,000,000 entrances upon the above basis. Now, these 4,000,000 are to be secured by practical information; and my first plan is, in the interest of the World's Fair, Chicago, to prepare a complete and exhaustive history of world's fairs from 1851 to the present day, fully illustrated and explaining somewhat in detail the management and general cost and income of each, closing with a complete account of Chicago and its special advantages for a world's fair, and illustrated with a bird's-eye view of the city and views of its most prominent buildings—copies of this work to be mailed to every newspaper in this country and Europe, so as to supply the necessary information for publication. In this connection, and specially for foreign distribution, a map has been prepared showing the central location of Chicago in connection with all foreign ports.

I think it of great importance for the purposes of information, that lectures on the plan of those of Mr. Stoddard should be delivered in all sections of the United States; the various past exhibitions to be illustrated by the stereopticon, and views of Chicago to be given, with full explanations. This plan alone, properly worked up, would do much toward securing the proposed 4,000,000. Still further, to inform these 4,000,000 in advance as to the foreign nations whose products they are to see, there is in course of preparation a popular work upon the present condition of all foreign nations, illustrated with portraits from the latest photographs of the ruling Powers, and interesting statistics in reference to each nation. In addition, it is proposed that the entire correspondence of the city of Chicago, for the next three years, shall bear evidence by some stamp or design, that the World's Fair is to be held in that city in 1893. So much for what will be done here.

Now, to consider what can be done by other States, it has been estimated by practical and experienced thinkers that the State of Kansas owes its great and wonderful prosperity and population to the work done at the Centennial in 1876. The admirable presentation of its resources made at that time was so effective as to start quite an emigration from all sections, and even from the State of Pennsylvania, to Kansas. Fourteen years have passed since then, and there are at least ten such territories to fill with population; therefore we are insured active and efficient work in this direction toward securing our 4,000,000 visitors. On Pennsylvania day, in Philadelphia, there were represented 274,919 separate and distinct people. Counting the States and Territories at fifty, and that they average only 100,000 visitors each to Chicago on the special State day, and again we have our 4,000,000 visitors more than secured.

To arrive at this point we need transportation, and, of all things, this "is necessary for the success of the World's Fair." The facilities for reaching the city of Chicago are unrivaled in the history of world's fairs, and upon some agreed plan in which every railroad corporation in the United States shall co-operate, a tariff can be arranged which, while securing the largest possible traffic, will at the same time insure to the various companies a fair return on account of this large traffic. Let Congress do something; it never has yet, and our Government stands alone as the only one which has not recognized the absolute money value secured to the nation holding an international exhibition.

There is a consensus of experienced views upon the result of the Centennial Exhibition, that in less than ten years its entire cost had been paid ten times over, and yet the liberal stockholders of that date were compelled to repay the \$1,500,000 loaned by the Government. Now is presented an opportunity for the National Government to redeem itself, and that, too, in a manner which shall return cent per cent to its treasury. Make an appropriation for the World's Fair itself which will permit its managers to secure a complete and exhaustive exhibit of all the most important branches of our manufactures, in complete and active working condition upon the ground: thus we will be able to show in operation a rolling-mill and a blast furnace for iron, the treatment of cotton from the plant to the dyed dress-pattern; wool from the sheep to the completely-made garment, every process being carried on that is used at the present day. Glass, pottery, brick and tile making, printing, paper making, silk manufacture from the cocoon to the ribbon, gold-beating, and at least in all fifty branches of active industry indicating the immense progress of this nation, and all tending to secure the attendance of our proposed 4,000,000.

While manufacturers will readily co-operate in this plan, they cannot be expected to foot the entire bills, and the action suggested on the part of Congress will give universal satisfaction. Pay expenses of every boy and girl between the ages of twelve and sixteen to visit the World's Fair in 1893, and thus permanently stamp on the young mind the parental care of the Government and its immense resources, as exhibited in Chicago. Invite all the reigning Powers of Europe to be present at this, the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and thus show our obligation to the various nations from whose shores have come our forefathers. An investment of \$5,000,000 by the present Congress before adjournment, under suitable guarantees and placed in proper hands, would alone settle the question of the success of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. It may as well be stated here that, so far as foreign nations are concerned, there is every prospect of a far more extended exhibit than has ever before been seen, and that special arrangements are being effected for a complete representation of the various processes of manufacture in India, Siam, China, Japan, Ceylon, and other comparatively unknown nations. It is not probable that another World's Fair will be held in the United States for twenty years, as Great Britain proposes to take 1895, and France 1900, with Germany, Italy, and Russia considering dates later on.

Thus we have everything in our favor, and with the successful carrying out of these various suggestions by the World's Fair authorities in the first place, backed up by the United States and the various States and Territories, and with the co-operation of the entire press in supporting a grand national enterprise, which stands so high above party or politics, we may count upon 4,000,000 visitors and 20,000,000 admissions to the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

*C. M. Norton*

## NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

THE purchase by Mr. Cleveland of what he designates as "a summer home" not far from Boston has led to the inference that he may propose to make Massachusetts his voting-place, and thus at this early date pave the way for a solid delegation from that State in his favor at the next Democratic National Convention.

It is obvious from present conditions that unless Mr. Cleveland does some such thing he must go to the convention opposed by a united delegation from the State of New York; for even the enemies of Governor Hill now concede that the latter will control a clear majority of the delegates unless existing conditions radically change. Under the unit rule of the New York Democracy, the control of the majority means the control of all.

It has been hinted by the supporters of Mr. Cleveland in this State that they might at the last moment refuse to abide by the unit rule, following the example set some years ago by the delegation to a New York Republican State Convention; but it must be borne in mind that the South is a great stickler for precedent, and would not countenance the violation of a rule which has been honored and observed by the Democratic party for many years. Insiders, familiar with the workings of Democratic politics, see, what must be patent to every observant reader of the newspapers, that Mr. Cleveland is ambitious for a second term; and it is no longer a secret that Governor Hill's eyes are directed toward the honor of a nomination for the Presidency.

Within the past few months, for the first time, this avowal has been openly made by his best friends, and he himself takes no occasion to deny common rumor.

All talk of Governor Hill as a candidate for the United States Senate, in the event of Democratic control of the next Legislature on joint ballot, is nonsense. The ambition of Governor Hill does not, at present at least, extend in that direction. The honors of the White House are the only ones he covets, and to achieve his aim he is bending every energy. That a determined fight to secure the control of the Legislature will be made is not denied. That it must fail is apparent.

The Republican State Committee this year took the extraordinary step of placing in nomination a Democrat, by re-nominating Judge Earl, solely on the ground of his fitness and capacity. The nomination is in the interests of a non-partisan judiciary, and Judge Earl's election by a unanimous vote is assured.

Both parties in New York are watching with much interest the outcome of the first trial of the Australian ballot system. The novelty of the experiment will, it is believed, bring out an unusually large vote, and an especially large Republican vote in the cities, while it may have a contrary effect in the country, where the Republican majority is usually found. It is obvious that it will be necessary this year not only to "get out" the voter on election day, but also, and first of all, to get him to register under the new registration act. If the Republican campaign fails at all it will be because systematic work in securing the registration of Republican voters will not have been done. To this end the State Committee should direct its chief attention. With a full vote there is no doubt of the election of a Republican Assembly, and the hold-over Senate is now securely Republican. If, by failure on the Republican side to register the voters of the country, the Democracy should succeed in securing a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, Governor Hill's first choice for member of the Senate undoubtedly would be Smith M. Weed, whose covetous eyes for years have longingly been set upon a high seat in Washington places. Congressman Flower, who would naturally be thought of in this connection, has a desire, it is believed, to run for Governor next year.

Altogether the outlook in this State is, this year more than any other in recent times, favorable to the success of the Republican party if it presents a united front and does systematic and aggressive work. No State issues are involved; there will be no State ticket to fight over. The energies of the opposing parties will be devoted to electing Members of Congress and of the Legislature, and county officers. The prohibition vote has slowly shrunk away, and the prohibition sentiment throughout the State is yielding generally to public sentiment in favor of high-license measures. The corruption of local politics tends to drive many Democrats away from their party, especially in the larger cities, like New York and Brooklyn. With the protection of the secret ballot, these distrustful voters can try the experiment of political independence, and it is believed that thousands of them will do so this year.

Of course the result of the election hinges largely on what the city of New York may do. With its Police Board, for the first time since Tweed days, made partisan by the unjust and unprecedented act of Mayor Grant, and with the control of elections largely in the hands of the police, no one can foretell the methods to which Tammany may resort in order to gain a victory. The temper of the people is peculiarly sensitive in these matters, but Tammany never has been moved by public opinion. It has always defied it, and thus defying, has rashly rushed to its own ruin. There are indications that Tammany will again meet its well-deserved fate the coming fall, and that respectable citizens of New York, regardless of their political affiliations, will unite to redeem the city from misrule.

#### A MATTER OF FREE CHOICE.

WITH commendable promptness Mr. Webb, Acting President of the New York Central Railroad, appeared as the first witness before the State Board of Arbitration on the day appointed for its investigation of the strike. He proceeded at once to state that he had refrained from giving the reasons for the dismissal of employés because it might be to their injury, or might involve the railroad in litigation. He yielded, however, to the demand of the board, and stated specifically the reasons for the removal of the employés, adding in every instance that not a single removal was made because of membership in the Knights of Labor. Mr. Webb's frankness surprised his opponents and put them at great disadvantage, for it disposed at once of the chief contention of the strikers. Following this testimony, he made an official statement that "there is no law limiting or restricting the right of a corporation or individual to discharge employés or preventing the latter from leaving their employment whenever they may choose, nor may either party be required to give reasons for exercising such right."

Mr. Webb very properly held that as there was but one grievance of which the Knights complained, viz., that the railroad had discharged some employés by reason of their connection with a labor organization, and as this grievance did not exist because the dismissals had not been made for any such reason, therefore there was nothing to arbitrate. In other words, the sole question had resolved itself into this—has a railroad a right to dismiss an employé for cause without giving the employé or labor organizations of which he is a member the nature of the cause, with a bill of particulars in each case specifically. We doubt if Mr. Powderly himself would deny the right of any Knight of Labor, according to the dictates of his own sweet will, to resign his situation and seek another. To hold that the employé has not this right of free selection would be to make him little less than a slave; but if this be true, is it not also reasonable that the employer shall have the right to elect whom he shall employ, and who shall continue in his employment, without the interference of outsiders, and certainly without the interference of absolute strangers?

The strike, from the standpoint of fairness, was indefensible at the start. The manner in which it was protracted, to the annoyance of the public, to the lasting injury of the strikers, and to the injury of many innocent workmen, has not reflected credit on the Knights of Labor.

And the popular sympathy has been still further alienated by

the recent attempt, on the part of persons connected with the order and participating in the strike, to wreck an express train on the Central road, near Castleton. It is difficult to conceive of a malignity which could deliberately plan so murderous and dastardly an outrage as was attempted in this instance, in which hundreds of lives were placed in peril, but the spirit which begot it differs only in degree, and not in kind, from that which characterized General Master Workman Powderly's advice to one of his subordinates concerning a wholesale railway blockade in the year of the World's Fair. It is gratifying to know that the train-wreckers have been run to cover, and it is to be hoped that they will be dealt with as they deserve. Their attempt was not merely an attempt against a single railroad; it was a crime against the whole community, and the State must invoke in its defense the fullest penalties of the law which has been outraged.

#### THE MAINE ELECTION.

WHILE it was generally anticipated that the recent election in Maine would result in a Republican victory, there were very few who supposed that the triumph would be as decisive as it proves to be. The returns show that the State ticket is elected by a majority of some \$6,000, the largest Republican majority ever given in an off year since 1866, while all the Republican candidates for Congress are re-elected by handsome pluralities. The most significant feature of the contest is the overwhelming victory of Speaker Reed, who is re-elected by a plurality of 4,500, which is nearly four times as much as the district ever gave, with one exception. The contest in Mr. Reed's district was fought out on National issues, and the result must therefore be accepted as indicating decisive popular approval not only of Mr. Reed's personal policy as Speaker of the House, but of the Republican policy as embodied in the legislation of the present session. That is to say, the Republicans of the First District in Maine believe in the necessity of securing honest and fair elections at the South, in the principle of protection, in the silver legislation which has been enacted, and in those measures generally which are classed as distinctively Republican. The result has a national significance, and it ought to blaze the way to Republican triumphs in other States in which elections are soon to be held.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

No Democrat in the North or the South with a conscience will approve of violent methods for carrying State elections. The New York *World* of this city does not hesitate to denounce the outrageous attempt made at Morrill Station, Arkansas, to disfranchise the United Labor party by the violent seizure of its ballots. This incident, which has attracted wide attention, was telegraphed to the newspapers, and it was calculated to inspire renewed interest in the passage of some such measure by Congress as the Lodge bill. The *World* adds, with truth, that "True Democracy is not hurt by defeat in an election; it is assassinated when an election is won for it by force or fraud."

No member of the Federal Senate stands higher as a man of intellect and experience than Mr. Allison. When he said, during the tariff debate, recently, that while he did not agree with all the provisions of the Tariff bill, still he was willing to surrender his own judgment and stand upon the enlightened judgment of his party associates, he administered a rebuke to one or two of his impetuous and thoughtless colleagues on the Republican side that must have been felt and should be remembered. Mr. Allison put himself in line with the sentiment of his party when he declared that when the country was willing to be put on a free-trade basis he would go with Mr. Carlisle in his motion to put wool on the free list, but until that point was reached he was in favor of caring for the wool-growers of the United States, as he was in favor of caring for other industries.

In a recent address in Sheffield, ex-Minister Mundella, who is widely known as a friend of Mr. Gladstone, spoke at some length on the McKinley Tariff bill and the effect it would have upon the interests of Sheffield workmen. He thought the measure was an insane one, but at the same time did not approve of the idea expressed in some quarters that Sheffield workmen should "resist it to the death." He was not able to see how they could resist the death any legislation of an American Congress. His advice was that Englishmen should not "howl against that Government, nor threaten, for this would gratify the protectionists, and give them strength and vigor." He counseled the workmen to "behave with calmness," for, he added, if they would only wait, "even in America the principle of free trade would ultimately triumph." Mr. Mundella's advice is good, but his conclusion is very decidedly at fault.

AS WAS to be expected, in view of all the facts in the case, the House of Representatives has finally, by a vote of 105 to 62, unseated Clifton R. Breckinridge, representing the Second Congressional District of Arkansas. Mr. Breckinridge has occupied his seat since last December, and drawn in that time \$7,000 in salary to which he was not entitled. It is understood that a special election to fill the vacancy will be immediately held. Mr. Breckinridge has already been nominated for the Fifty-second Congress, and will, of course, receive the very earnest support of the Democrats of the district at the election to be held in November. It is a somewhat significant fact that in the recent State election his district gave the Union Labor candidate for Governor, who was indorsed by the Republicans, over 2,100 majority. It ought to be possible to secure an honest vote in the coming November contest, and if it shall be had, there would seem to be reason to believe that Mr. Breckinridge will fail in his ambition to be returned to the seat from which he has just now been properly ejected.

THE announcement is made that a number of the wealthiest corporations of the country have formed an alliance against

strikes. The concerns interested in the combination are said to employ a total of from 50,000 to 60,000 workers, and therefore more or less directly support nearly 300,000 persons. It is claimed as justifying this action that the demands now so frequently made by the striking employés imperil the investment of large sums in manufacturing enterprises, and that the only relief is to be found in combining for protection. It is understood that the compact entered into is that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether that strike be against one or all the associated factories, all work shall immediately be suspended until the employés shall see fit to return to work upon a just basis. No factory is to employ any worker who may have left another on strike. It is quite natural that large concerns in the existing condition of affairs should combine for self-protection. There can be no question that they are justified in so doing, but we doubt very much whether the remedy proposed in this instance would prove effective. There would be an element of injustice in compelling faithful or coerced employés to remain idle merely with a view of punishing others who might be engaged in engineering a strike.

It is gratifying to know, from its own editorial statement, that the malicious attack on the ladies of the White House recently printed in the Chicago *Herald* appeared in the columns of that paper through accident. The *Herald*'s full apology and retraction, and its admission that the statements in the article are "without foundation and untrue," have led newspapers of all political parties to express disapproval of such malevolent attacks. As there are few, if any, male journalists who would write in disparagement of woman's character, it is still more surprising to the newspaper fraternity to learn that the author of this vicious article was a woman. Her name is Miss Lilian Lash, and she lives in the house of Mr. Frank Shepard, on Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago. She had no regular connection with the *Herald*, and it appears that under the guise of respectability she secured its acceptance by making false representations to the editor. Her true motive seems to have been the gratification of private spite. Miss Lash was at one time a student in the same school with one of the ladies whom the article was apparently intended to injure, and because she was not admitted to friendship, she now seeks to vent her malicious envy. As an illustration of the depth to which a woman can descend in order to gratify her malice, Miss Lash's effort stands; we are glad to say, without a parallel in decent journalism.

WE are not surprised to learn that many prominent Democrats of Wisconsin are manifesting a determination to bolt the party nomination for Governor, and give their support to the Republican candidate, whose courage and manliness in supporting the so-called Bennett educational law entitles him to the sympathy of all right-thinking citizens. The Democratic State Convention, it will be remembered, strongly denounced this law, which simply emphasizes the principle of State supremacy in secular affairs, and requires compulsory education in English. This course was taken with a view of catching the votes of the German Lutherans and others, heretofore Republicans, who have regarded it as an intrusion upon their personal rights and liberties; but the indications now are that this capitulation to sectarian prejudice will fatally affect the party ticket. Among the Democrats who express their dissatisfaction with the party platform, and declare their determination to support Governor Hoard for his manly position on the question, are James Morgan, who was the Democratic nominee for Governor two years ago, one of the prominent State judicial officers, and three of the leading lawyers of Milwaukee. Two of the latter have also issued an address for a conference of all the Democrats of Wisconsin who believe in the sovereignty of the people over the whole question of education. Meanwhile the Republicans are heartily united, and are encouraged to make a vigorous and uncompromising fight for principle. It is not at all impossible that Mr. Peck, the party candidate for Governor, will find this campaign less humorous than he probably imagined at the outset.

IT is evident from the tenor of numerous cablegrams from France and Colombia that the Panama Canal scheme has by no means been abandoned. It is also evident that the great mass of stockholders in the Lesseps scheme who have been stripped of their money by the liquidation of that ill-fated concern have no desire to make further investments in it, no matter what plan of reorganization may be presented. The obvious conclusion is that behind the new movement to rehabilitate the concern stands some powerful governmental influence, possibly that of France itself. It would not be surprising if the revival of the Nicaragua Canal project by a number of spirited Americans, and the exhibition of an intent to push this work, has stirred foreign Governments to a fear that they will suffer by having the inter-oceanic project in other hands than their own. While the canal would be of great value to foreigners, it would be of untold importance to this country, for its completion would be equivalent, as Senator Miller, of the Nicaragua Company, recently stated, to the extension of our coast line from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, giving us the key to the world's commerce and putting in our hands the control of the trade of other American republics. The vast enterprise undertaken by the Nicaragua Company should have behind it the strongest support that this Government can give, and in view of the proposition to renew operations on the Panama Canal, we think the suggestion of a Government guarantee of the bonded indebtedness of the Nicaragua Company deserves serious attention. With such a guarantee an abundance of capital would be immediately forthcoming, and the success of the project would be positively assured. Furthermore, such a guarantee would hasten the completion of the work at the earliest day, and would bring back in compensating advantages to the Government vastly more than all the subsidized railroads of the country have ever yielded in return for Federal aid and support. The cry of subsidy will no doubt be raised against this suggestion, but the moment the canal is built, and our commercial supremacy on this continent is thus forever established, the public unanimously will commend the action that assured the success of the project.

## MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of whom a fine portrait appears in this week's issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, has long been considered one of the most beautiful women in New York, and now her reputation has become international, for she has spent the greater part of the past two or three years abroad. Her recent return to New York reawakens interest in her and her affairs, for Mrs. Roberts has many claims to general regard. She is not alone a very beautiful and charming woman, but she is, besides probably the richest widow of youth and beauty now in America, since Mrs. Hammersley, who claimed that distinction, became the Duchess of Marlborough. Mrs. Roberts has been the subject of as many rumored matrimonial engagements as was Mary Anderson or the late Samuel J. Tilden; but she seems quite willing to remain the rich and lovely relict of her late devoted spouse.

Mrs. Roberts was the second wife of Marshall Owen Roberts, whose first wife had been a lady of broad and deep charity and benevolence. The present Mrs. Roberts numbered scarcely one-third the years of her husband when they were wed. He was a strikingly fine-looking man, despite his nearly threescore years and ten, and she was an uncommonly beautiful woman, bearing a most marked resemblance to the lovely, ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots. Mrs. Roberts heightened this by wearing gowns and dressing her hair after the picturesque fashion seen in portraits of her beautiful prototype.

She was, before marriage, Miss Suzanne Endicott, a distant connection of the family of ex-Secretary Endicott. Although of New England birth, her luxuriant beauty shows no sign of that "stern and rock-bound coast." A little above medium height, with a finely-formed figure, Mrs. Roberts is at once majestic and graceful. Her complexion is brilliantly fair, her eyes large and blue, and her hair a rich golden brown. She has a manner of exceptional charm, and she is, moreover, a woman of cultivation and tact. Mrs. Roberts has but one child, a little boy, now nearly twelve years old. He was born a few years before the death of his father, whose idol he literally became, and whose name he bears. Little Marshall Owen Roberts is the richest boy of his age in the United States. He is a handsome, sturdy little fellow, and a fortune is spent each year on his education, his accomplishments, and his amusements.

Mrs. Roberts owns and occupies a splendid mansion on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Here two conventional "brown-stone fronts" were thrown into one house, whose interior is one of magnificence, and whose picture-gallery is one of the finest private collections in town. Mrs. Roberts's house was the first private residence in New York in which an elevator was introduced. The collection of jewels owned by Mrs. Roberts is one of the most extensive and expensive in the city. It is particularly noted for its pearls, which are her favorite gems, and she is said to own the most splendid specimens of every kind of pearl that is known in America.

## WINNER OF THE FUTURITY.

WE give on page 124 an illustration of "Potomac," the winner of the great Futurity race. It has never, perhaps, happened, and it may not happen again, that, as in this case, one stable wins the first and second place in such a race. This is the distinction achieved by Mr. Belmont. While Potomac was winner, Masher was second. Both horses are of Mr. Belmont's breeding. The son of the great St. Blaise is naturally an object of special interest to racing men everywhere throughout the



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK CITY.—MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.  
PHOTO BY MENDELSSOHN.

country. It is estimated that \$500,000 changed hands on the race, and Mr. Belmont's earnings foot up to over \$60,000.

As its name implies, the Futurity stake has a progressive significance. It is the Futurity in fact as well as in name, because at the date when entries are made the horses are not in existence. Their mares are entered, and at a small figure, \$35. At this rate no less than 915 mares were entered for this year's race. The conditions of the race then go on to provide for various degrees of forfeit. If the produce of these mares are entered they must pay \$50 unless struck out by July 15th, 1889, or \$100 unless struck out by July 15th, 1890, and all starters must pay \$250 additional.



THE OPENING OF THE NEW YORK OYSTER SEASON.—TONGSMEN AT WORK IN THE OYSTER-BEDS OF GREAT SOUTH BAY.

W. L. CROUNSE, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT  
OF THE NEW YORK "WORLD."—PHOTO BY  
PRINCE.—[SEE PAGE 119.]





SCENE ON A ROOF-GARDEN IN THE SUBURBS OF BOSTON.—DRAWN BY FRANK O. SMALL.—[SEE PAGE 117.]

## WHEN LOVE IS DONE.

AND what is Life when Love is gone?  
A rose with all the perfume flown;  
A strong tree withered to the root.  
A fair vine swept of bud and fruit,  
An anthem never sung—  
A harp with all its music mute.  
And every chord unstrung!  
A sea whose current might have swept the world  
from shore to shore,  
But now—whose waves can only moan and ebb for  
evermore! H. F.

## A TEA LEAF."

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY IN ONE ACT.  
BY MARGARET SUTTON BRISCOE.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE: { MR. ROBERT MAY  
and  
MISS LITTELL.  
TIME:

Miss Littell's reception afternoon: half-past five o'clock.

Curtain rises on a nineteenth-century drawing-room, and discloses Mr. May sitting on a long, low bench which runs in front of a three-cornered fire-place. He sits with his back to the fire, and faces Miss Littell, who is engrossed in pouring fragrant tea into Russian tea-glasses. A dainty triangular tea-table stands at her left hand, and a hissing kettle of water hangs from a wrought-iron crane over the hot coals. Some confusion in the room and a languid relax in Miss Littell's manner betoken departed guests.



[She stretches out her hand toward the cream, but Mr. May ends the controversy by seizing the pitcher and placing it out of her reach. He helps himself to lemon with an air of mock misery.]

MR. MAY—Have all of your callers been as successfully managed?

MISS LITTELL [laughing and sipping her tea]—No; no one represented much material for management or amusement. Each was deplorably like the other, and very correct in type. One little *débutante* was rather delicious. She told me that she and her brother had been talking about me, and under pressure it came out that they were wondering why I did not marry. "Joe told me he knew you had had lots of chances," she said. I thought that was very kind of Joe, don't you?

MR. MAY—Very.

MISS LITTELL—I asked her if Joe suggested that I might prefer living with two devoted brothers to one husband. "Oh, no," she said, opening her eyes; "do you really feel that way? How funny!" Wasn't that charming?

MR. MAY [with a perfectly mirthless face]—Ha-ha!

[Miss Littell starts and looks at him sharply. Mr. May is silent. He sits back on the bench, and stares moodily over his shoulder into the fire.]

MISS LITTELL [nervously]—The room seems gloomy; I must ring for lights. [As she puts out her hand toward the bell, Mr. May suddenly catches it in both of his.]

MR. MAY—Pray do not. I have something to say to you, and even the fire-light seems too much. [He rises to his feet, knocking over the fire-irons in his confusion. As he stoops to pick them up Miss Littell falls back in her chair, staring at him in dismay.]

MISS LITTELL [aside]—Is Robert, my old friend Robert, going to do this thing? Is our friendship to be wrecked upon the old, keel-worn rock? Never. I will stop him before he begins. [She tries to speak, but her tongue cleaves to the roof of her mouth.]

MR. MAY—You must have guessed—you certainly know—

MISS LITTELL [wildly]—No, no; I don't know anything—I don't want to know.

MR. MAY [gloomily turning away]—That won't alter the fact. I have always known that you disliked Mary; but you must have suspected our engagement.

MISS LITTELL [aside and faintly]—Miss Betty Baxter, refused a fellow before he axed her. Can I ever be sufficiently grateful to the roof of my mouth for holding fast my little member? [The danger just brushed renders her voice tremulous as she speaks aloud.] This has been a great shock to me, Robert, but you know that I wish you every hap—

MR. MAY—Stop, for heaven's sake! [He paces the floor in agitation. Suddenly he pauses in front of Miss Littell, and speaks abruptly.] Do you consider me a man devoid of any honorable instincts?

MISS LITTELL [with emphasis]—I know you to be upright and true-hearted. You are a man of absolute honor. But you thoroughly bewilder me, Robert. Won't you sit down and tell me what you mean.

[Mr. May sits down on the low bench again, and looks up at her.]

MR. MAY—What would you say if I should tell you that I am desperately, passionately in love with two women to-night?

MISS LITTELL [promptly]—I should say that I trusted I was not one of them.

MR. MAY—I am not laughing. You must listen seriously. I am very unhappy.

MISS LITTELL—I should think you might be. Most people can get all the misery they want out of one love affair at a time.

Mary is one of the girls, of course, and who is the other? [After a silence Miss Littell says, slowly]—Not Elizabeth, surely! You would not have dared to drag her into folly of this sort!

MR. MAY—There's no height of daring or depth of folly which I have not tried.

MISS LITTELL [still incredulous]—What are you going to do about it? As you are engaged to Mary, I gather that she is the one you mean to marry.

MR. MAY—Never while I live.

MISS LITTELL—Then, if you don't mean to marry her, would you mind telling me why you are engaged to her?

MR. MAY [briefly]—Because I love her.

MISS LITTELL [with mild sarcasm]—I am afraid I am very stupid, Robert; but, really, I cannot understand. Is it that you love Mary and won't marry her, and will marry Elizabeth and don't love her? It is all very confusing.

MR. MAY [laughing miserably]—Don't jeer at me. I am fallen low enough, I assure you.

MISS LITTELL—Have you been making love to both girls, Robert? Don't tell me that.

MR. MAY—No, no; I loved Elizabeth with all my heart and soul long before I ever saw Mary. I never told her so, for I thought it useless; and Mary—

MISS LITTELL—Mary assured you that it was—I understand.

MR. MAY—It was never done directly. I did not dream that she suspected my feeling for Elizabeth. Among a hundred other things she repeated one remark of Elizabeth's which was simple enough in itself, but certainly conclusive.

MISS LITTELL—Would you mind telling me what Mary repeated?

MR. MAY [with embarrassment]—It sounds silly in the repetition, and yet it finally convinced me.

MISS LITTELL [gently persistent]—Can't you tell me what it was?

MR. MAY [with an effort]—Oh, yes. She said no power could induce her to marry a man with big ears.

MISS LITTELL [vainly struggling against her laughter]—Oh, Robert, Robert! I did not know your vanity was as great as your ears.

MR. MAY [earnestly]—It was not a question of vanity. I thought no woman could speak in that manner of a man she cared for.

MISS LITTELL—Then you knew nothing about women.

MR. MAY—Nothing whatever, it seems. I have been learning, yesterday and to-day, though.

MISS LITTELL—You poor fellow; the primer is blotted with tears, I am afraid. And you think now that Elizabeth did love you?

MR. MAY—Mary told me last night that she did.

MISS LITTELL—Told you that Elizabeth loved you?

MR. MAY [bitterly]—Yes; she seemed to think it would give me pleasure to hear that she had *won* me, as it were. She said that Elizabeth's remark had been made playfully, in answer to some teasing allusions, but that it had not deceived her. She had guessed the truth from the first. She told me all this in a kind of triumph. It was horrible. I broke away from her and rushed out of the house. If she had confessed it to me in repentence; if she had been anything but radiantly triumphant and laughing, I could have borne it—have forgiven it.

MISS LITTELL [after a pause]—There is but one thing for you to do, of course.

MR. MAY [eagerly]—What?

MISS LITTELL—You have broken your engagement with Mary. Elizabeth is a pearl among women.

MR. MAY—I know what you mean, but how is it possible?

MISS LITTELL—Why impossible? You love her?

MR. MAY—Who?

MISS LITTELL—Elizabeth.

MR. MAY—That is just what I came to ask you.

MISS LITTELL—You came to ask me if you loved Elizabeth?

MR. MAY—Yes; which woman do I love? I pledge you my honor—if I have a shred of it left—that I do not know. I have not broken my engagement with Mary yet. I have not seen her since yesterday. When I think of her moral perversions, her inability to see her almost crime, I am filled with horror. And then I think of her—well, you see I have been engaged to her for a month. There is a great deal I could never forget. I've been in a fool's paradise.

MISS LITTELL—And Elizabeth, whom you loved so long; who is—Robert, you know what she is. Think what it would mean to live out your life with her!

MR. MAY—Ah, do I not know! You can tell me nothing of her. I know that I love her, that I worship her; and yet—I am an absolute scoundrel. I love them both. I told you so in the beginning.

MISS LITTELL—And you told me you liked cream in your tea in the beginning, also. Be advised; you will never forget this act of Mary's.

MR. MAY—No, never; nor her, either.

MISS LITTELL—Then, if that is the way you feel about Mary, by all means marry her.

MR. MAY—When I adore the ground another woman walks on—love and respect the very hem of her gown!

MISS LITTELL [impatiently]—Robert, would you mind calling the object of your adoration Ma-Beth for convenience sake? My brain whirls in this confusion. I'm but a woman, you know, and the mind masculine has phases which I cannot grasp. I really think Brigham Young is the only person who could offer you any practical advice. If he met many like you I don't wonder at his conclusions.

MR. MAY [humbly]—Go on; I deserve it all.

MISS LITTELL [somewhat softened]—Well, in your case, perhaps I should be equally foolish. My mother asked me yesterday whether she should buy me a red or blue skirt, and I knew myself well enough to say, "Either; for whichever you get I shall wish I had the other." I fear it will be the same with you.

MR. MAY—I wish this were no more serious than a mere choice of petticoats.

MISS LITTELL—Why, I thought a choice of petticoats was just the question. No; forgive me. I should not have laughed—it was flippant.

MR. MAY [wearily]—There is nothing to forgive. We understand each other. You have been kinder than I deserved; but I must work it out alone. [He rises and takes her hand, holding it in his as he speaks.] Good-night. Try not to think too badly of me, and remember, whatever happens, our friendship stands.

MISS LITTELL [earnestly]—Good-night, and do you remember that I know and trust perfectly you and your honor. Whatever you decide to do, that shall I approve. Good-night.

[As Mr. May leaves the room she sits listening to his retreating footsteps, and leans her head on her hand in deep thought.]

MISS LITTELL [solus]—Our friendship stands. Why did he say that? Was there a question of it in his mind? [She pauses, and then springs to her feet with sudden vehemence.] I have been an abject fool. I should have stopped his first words. When a man has once wept upon a handkerchief, what use has he for it again? And a handkerchief I have been to-night. Whichever girl he marries, he will hate me. I know too much. [She looks forlornly at the empty bench with a little gesture of renunciation.] No; this is not good-night, Robert. It is good-bye.

CURTAIN.

## THE NATIONAL LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

NEXT to the various intercollegiate contests there is no event I think, which is beginning to excite more interest among the lovers of pure, unprofessional athletics than the National Tennis Tournament held annually at Newport. This game is a comparatively new one in this country, and ten years ago was almost unknown. Its growth since its introduction has been marvelous, and gives evidence as to its merits.

The scene of this event is the grounds of the Newport Casino, and no prettier or better-adapted spot could have been selected. The date, the last week in August, is one which finds Newport at the height of its gayety, and the tournament is always one of the events of the season. From ten o'clock in the morning until the day's play is finished the grounds are crowded with the summer residents of Newport and their guests, and with visitors from the surrounding watering-places. The scene is one which resembles Lord's, in London, on the occasion of a great cricket or tennis match.

The tournament this year was the most interesting and exciting one ever held, and was the tenth to be given under the auspices of the National Association. Nothing shows more the great hold which tennis has taken among Americans than the eager interest with which news of the result of the contests was received, and the speculation indulged in beforehand as to its outcome. Opinion pointed to one of these men as the probable winner of the "all comers," viz.: Oliver S. Campbell, of Brooklyn, and a student at Columbia College; R. B. Huntington, Jr., champion of Yale; R. Percy Knapp, a graduate of Yale and a former intercollegiate winner, one of the few men who ever beat ex-champion R. D. Sears; C. A. Chase, the Western champion; P. S. Sears, brother of the ex-champion, and an expert of no mean skill; and Clarence Hobart, of New York, one of the champion Eastern pair. There was slight chance of any "dark horse" winning, as the play of the experts was pretty well known, and the victor could with much certainty be selected as one of these six; but speculation could go no further.

The beginning of the fourth round saw but four of these men remaining, two having fallen by the wayside. Chase, the Western expert, had had the misfortune to be drawn to play Knapp, and P. S. Sears had met Huntington. All four could not win, and victory had fallen to the lot of Knapp and Huntington after close and exciting contests, in which the defeated made most stubborn fights against their opponents. Of these four remaining Hobart was to play Knapp and Campbell to play Huntington. Now occurred the closest, and on its merits one of the most interesting, matches of the entire tourney—Campbell vs. Huntington, Columbia against Yale. Much rivalry existed between the two in a friendly way, as they are the warmest of friends, and opinions differed as to who was the stronger player. A large crowd witnessed the contest, and frequent applause marked some brilliantly executed stroke. The tennis played in this match was probably as good as any ever played in this country. When the battle was apparently going against him Campbell turned the tide and won. As the after result proved, the winner of this match was the winner of the championship, and had the other man won, it is thought that he also would have won the highest honor. Knapp had beaten Hobart after much hard work, and now it was he and Campbell in the finals. It was no easy thing to pick the winner even between these two, as the boxes of bon-bons and other things which changed hands after the match testified. Percy Knapp's game consists in two elements of great strength, which make him one of the hardest men in the field to beat, and one of the most dreaded by cup aspirants at Newport. First, his physical endurance is great, and second, he has a greater strength of will than almost any other man in the tennis arena. He never gets "rattled," and the man who beats him has to keep "hustling" all the time. On these accounts he has been named the "worrier," which cognomen is likely to continue to cling to him. But in spite of this he could only get one set off young Campbell, although both men worked hard, and the player from Brooklyn was the victor of the "all comers," and the winner of a magnificent silver cup.

And now, on the last day, the largest crowd that the Casino grounds ever held came to see the concluding match between two expert exponents of the game—the one young, but old in tennis experience; the other older in years, and also in the same kind of experience. The older man did not seem at his best, and the championship of the United States changed hands from H. W. Slocum, Jr., to Oliver S. Campbell, and for the first time in the history of the National Association the winner of the "all comers" tournament defeated the champion. For seven years Mr. Richard D. Sears was the champion, defeating each successive victor of the tournament, but in 1888 he retired, owing to an injury, and Mr. Slocum became champion by winning the "all comers" of that year. He has now twice won the great massive cup to Mr. Campbell's once, and it must be won three times to become the property of any one.

Campbell's game is a distinctively personal one, the principal

points of which are quickness, sure and accurate volleying at the net, combined with endurance.

Besides the interest in the singles, additional interest was aroused in the contest in doubles. For two years no double games have been seen in Newport, the matches having taken place at Staten Island. This year it was wisely decided that the champion Eastern pair should play the champion Western pair for the national championship; and no better move could have been made by the association to encourage the game in the West. Two cups were offered by the Casino, to be held on the same terms as the championship cup for singles. The West sent J. A. Ryerson and J. W. Carver, while the East was represented by Valentine G. Hall and Clarence Hobart. The latter won after a game fight on the part of the others. The former showed that with a few more good players in the West to practice with one another, that section could send men to Newport who would be dangerous competitors for its honors and trophies.

And now a word with regard to players on this side of the Atlantic as compared with those on the other. Tennis is originally an English game, and they on the other side had several years the start of us in learning its fine points. When our representatives, Dr. James Dwight and Mr. R. D. Sears, went to England some years ago, these gentlemen as a pair were said to rank, if I remember correctly, fourth or fifth as compared with the English teams, while Mr. Sears stood tenth or twelfth as judged alongside their single players. Last year we had here Mr. E. G. Meers, a noted English expert, who was said to stand somewhere about seventh or eighth in his own country. Mr. Meers entered at Newport, and many of our faint-hearted enthusiasts thought the tournament was his. The result proved their mistake, however, and he was defeated by our present champion, who in turn was beaten by Quincy Shaw, and Shaw was defeated by Slocum. Nobody can deny that we have improved and perfected our game faster than our transatlantic brothers, and an international contest would arouse great interest. The Englishmen claim—that is, those few who have been over here—that our climate is against them, and they can't do themselves justice. A similar claim is made by our men, and there the matter stands. But one thing is certain, and that is that a contest between our best men on one side and their most skillful experts on the other would arouse untold interest, whether the contest was fought here or in England, and the result would show, I think, that we are not so far behind the Britisher at his own game.

F. B. CAMPBELL.

#### IN FASHION'S GLASS.

##### A REFLECTION OF NEW SHAPES AND COLORS.

WITHIN the past few seasons we have had the smocked frock, reticule, and the mediaeval collar, and now comes the ruff, which is almost Elizabethan in its proportions. The

handsomest and most expensive is made of feathers, but the most popular, because the cheapest, is the "Punchinello," made of lace, crêpe, or pleated net with a lace edging, either in white or colors. These are mounted on ribbon which ties in front generally, sometimes at the back, and are sold from a dollar and a half upward. Other pretty collarettes are made of fringed silk, or colored silk poppies, bunched closely together. Some of the fringed-silk ruffs are as feathery as feathers themselves. However, this may be recognized as one of the ephemeral fashions which last for a while and then pass out of sight.

A Broadway furrier has displayed in his window, along with fur capes of various designs, four-in-hand neck-ties of seal, mink, otter, and ermine fur, designed for ladies to wear with low-cut cloth jackets; a novel idea and an excellent one, and a welcome change from the generally unbecoming boa of last winter. Jew-



"PUNCHINELLO" RUFF.



JACKET FOR EARLY FALL.

eled pins are also displayed in these ties, affording an opportunity for a young lady's stick-pins—that is, if she has any left, for a most unaccountable habit of disappearing have these same stick-

pins, equal to that of their closely-related but more plebeian hair-pins.

The gown which boasts of the neat, straight skirt and trim little jacket, and so easily described as "tailor-built," frequently has a broad hem turned upon the right side and piped with a color, or headed with a fine braid or cord. If the skirt is gored at all, then the band will fit more smoothly if cut on the bias, and again the hem of a cloth skirt will show as many as twenty rows of narrow tubular braid, close together. With the jacket there are sometimes two vests—a low one representing a man's full-dress waistcoat, and an inner one of silk in fine tucks reaching to the throat and finished with a collar. The jacket will have a roll collar overlying one of silk, which shows slightly. Not all the fall jackets will have open fronts, but, as shown in the illustration, many will close high at the throat.

This is a half-long coat made of spinach-green cloth, with garnitures of galloon and carved buttons. The back is cut like an ordinary jacket, and the full puffs of the sleeves may be made of velvet or *peau de soie* if preferred to the cloth. The high collar is rolled over, and the corners held down by buttons. The jacket is lined throughout with silk. These various jackets can hardly be said to have made their *début* as yet, but are in course of preparation, to be in readiness for the chilly days to come.

The comfort of the blouse was so thoroughly realized during the summer that it is not to be lightly cast aside. Heavier fabrics, principally cashmere, will take the place of percale and wash silk, and the trim little "Spencer" waist will retain its favor all through the winter, and will add considerably to skirts of Scotch plaid, and, by the way, there promises to be a lively race between these plaids and the new stripes.

There is a new shade of blue, a rich color which hovers between "gendarme" and "Hungarian," and is highly becoming to most of the fair wearers. Another shade is designated in London as "butcher blue"; but why, we are left to solve. We may now look for "baker's yellow," and "grocer's green," and, sure enough, there is a new shade of yellow which in velvet more nearly resembles the tint of sponge-cake than anything else. I saw it made up in a very stylish toque, with the crown encircled by a jet serpent, which was coiled around a twist of the velvet, with the head and fangs raised against two velvet horns in front.

An appropriate garniture for the season's hats of velvet or felt are wreaths of autumn foliage in very natural effects.

A novel fan from Paris is made of figured lace and arranged so that when open it appears like a huge butterfly.

The newest patch veils of net are figured with stars and crescents. All veils will be worn to entirely cover the face.

ELLA STARR.

#### THE NEW YORK "WORLD" WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON CROUNSE, of the *World*, is one of the brightest and most indefatigable of Washington correspondents. He was born in Milwaukee, July 17th, 1861. His father, L. A. Crounse, was for many years Henry J. Raymond's most valued Washington correspondent. Young Crounse entered Harvard in the class of '84, but left the college to go into business after the death of his father. He developed the newspaper instinct under the eye of his father, and had a preliminary training upon the provincial press of New York. He went to Washington in 1882, and went into the civil service. He continued his newspaper service, making a specialty of out-door sports. He acted as correspondent for many leading newspapers, and his letters in the *World* and *Sun* of New York, *Press* and *Times* of Philadelphia, *Pittsburg Dispatch*, and *Boston Globe* attracted much attention. He also contributed many bright articles for sporting newspapers.

Crounse resigned from the civil service in 1886, and devoted himself exclusively to newspaper work. In 1887 he joined the *World's* Washington staff, and in October, 1888, was placed in charge of its Washington bureau. How satisfactory his services have been there, the columns of that great newspaper show. He is unflagging in his pursuit of news. The trustworthy nature of his dispatches is universally recognized. It was Crounse who first gave the country information of the grave nature of the negotiations between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister. The news was at first strenuously denied by jealous contemporaries, but Crounse persisted in his statement, and finally forced from the State Department all the correspondence. Much of the exclusive Washington correspondence of the *World* is due to Crounse's personal efforts. He is a favorite in political and social circles, and a thorough adept in all the work of the Departments.

Crounse has a bright face, clear, blue eyes, and the physique of an athlete. He has a clear and incisive style in writing, with a due sense of euphony and grammatical correctness. He is an excellent amateur photographer, and the *World* is indebted to him for many of its best illustrations.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

#### CAR-FARE FOR A SENATOR.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* tells this story: "Senator Jones, of Nevada, was put off a street car in San Francisco recently because he did not happen to have a nickel in his pocket to pay his fare. The story of the incident traveled through the West, and his friends, in a spirit of humor and friendship, had a gold-headed cane made which contained in the handle a compartment sufficiently large to store one hundred five-cent nickels. The simple pressure of the thumb releases a nickel, and another slips into place ready for use, like the cartridges in a magazine gun. On the handle was engraved 'United States Senator J. P. Jones, with the best wishes of his Utah friends.' The cane was formally presented to the Senator by ex-Governor West, of Utah, in the presence of a number of Senators and Representatives. Senator Jones made a happy acknowledgment, in which he suggested that ultimately the State of Nevada and the Territory of Utah would be consolidated. This suggestion of the Nevada Senator embodies an idea which is rapidly growing in Congress."

#### PERSONAL.

GOVERNOR L. A. HUMPHREYS, of Kansas, has been nominated by the Republicans for re-election.

THE Crown Princess of Denmark is the tallest princess in the world. Her height is said to be six feet three inches.

THE subscriptions toward the memorial to be erected to Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," at Kirkcaldy, the place of his birth, have reached considerably more than \$40,000, but it is expected the amount will be much increased before the list is closed.

THE Pope has been ordered to drink beer instead of wine, and a quantity of bottles have been ordered from Vienna. It seems that the Pope's beer is to be prepared differently from the ordinary German beer. The Austrians are reported to be in high glee at the honor of thus providing for the Pope's table.

AMONG recent deaths is that of M. Alexandre Chatrian, the well-known French novelist, who wrote in collaboration with M. Emile Erckmann over the *nom de plume* of Erckmann-Chatrian. The partnership of these two famous writers, the most remarkable in the history of literature, existed for forty-two years, and produced the most truly popular works that modern France has known.

REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST has started for India on a mission for converting the high-caste Hindoos, of whom there are said to be 5,000,000 who are well educated in English. It is alleged that many of them would be glad to embrace Christianity if they could do it without losing caste. Mr. Pentecost takes out a party of twelve or fifteen workers, and expects to send for a hundred more within a year.

FEW princesses in the royal and semi-royal houses of Europe are so sensible as the Princess Maria Anna of Portugal, who is about to marry an untitled doctor of medicine. In reply to an intimate friend who asked her recently how she could marry a man of such low rank when so many princely suitors were at her disposal, she said: "I prefer to marry a man without a name, rather than a name without a man."

HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR, a gifted young artist, and grandson of Walter Savage Landor, the poet and critic, is now traveling and painting in the interior of Japan. Although only twenty-four years old, he has visited this country, Alaska, Egypt, and much of the Continent, and hopes during the next three years to spend some time in Siberia, Corea, China, and Australia. Then he will exhibit his work in London. A sketch from his pencil recently appeared in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS-PAPER.

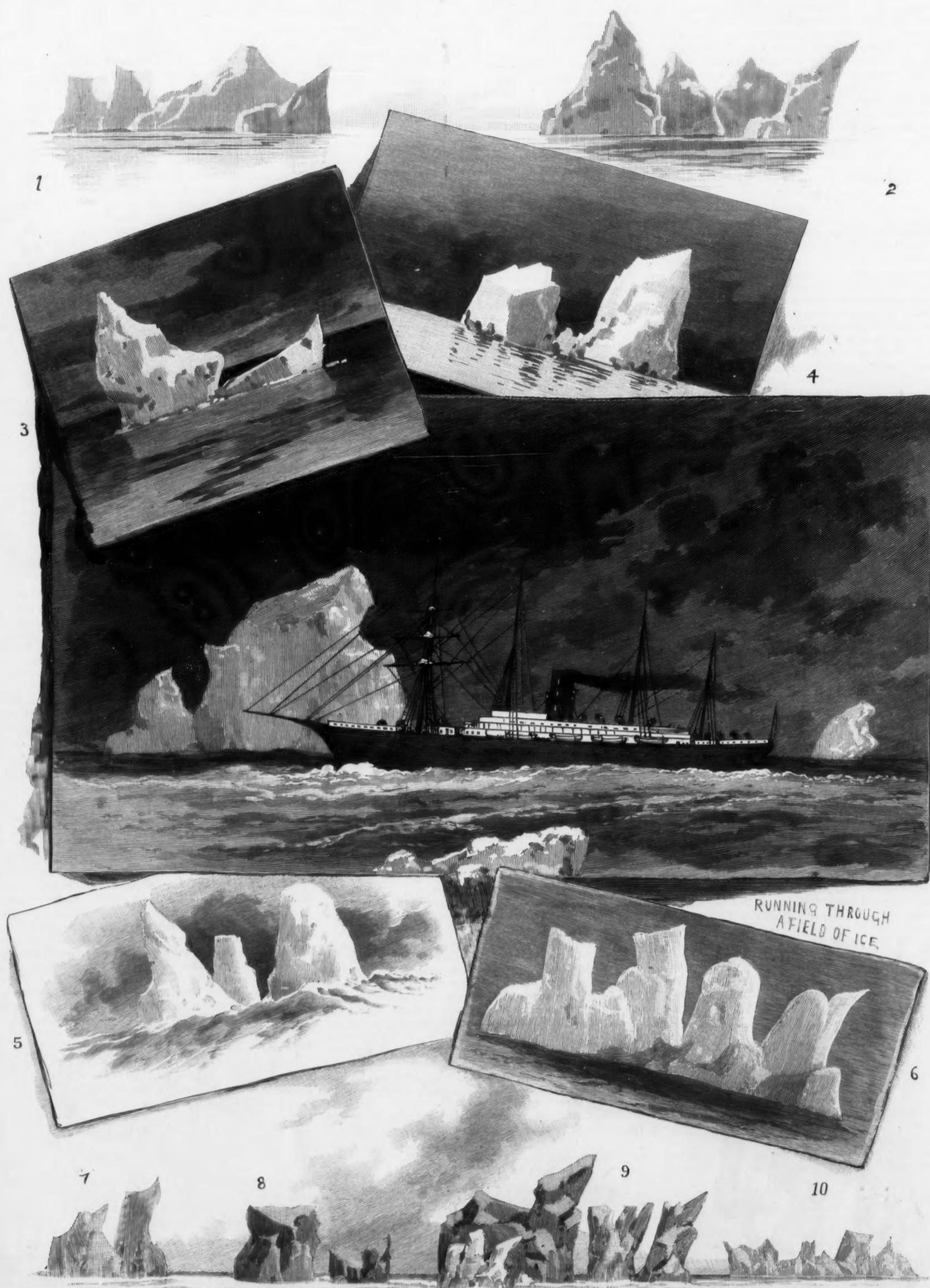
THE Baltimore *American* thinks that the meanest man has at last been discovered in Lord Sackville, lord of the manor of Stratford-on-Avon. Several years ago Mr. George W. Childs erected a fountain and clock-tower in that town, the birthplace of Shakespeare, and donated it to the nation. It was a beautiful tribute, which the whole world appreciated. Now Sackville comes forward with a claim for rent for the space the memorial occupies. The Town Council will fight his claim, but whether it wins or loses, the vulgar lord will take his place irrevocably as the meanest man of the year.

IT is said of Miss Amanda Anderson, of Georgia, and sixty years of age, that she has never traveled more than a mile and a half from the spot where she was born. While there is a railroad within three miles of her house, she has never seen it. She has never seen a brick house, and has seen a painted house only once. Her nearest neighbor lives within three hundred yards of her, but she has never seen his house except once in her life. She has never been inside of a church or listened to a sermon or a prayer, and her ideas of religion are extremely vague. She is said, nevertheless, to be an intelligent woman, a statement which, in New York, will be quite generally doubted.

EX-GOVERNOR EDWARD F. NOYES, of Ohio, who died suddenly a week or two since from apoplexy, was for a time a prominent personage in the politics of that State. He was at once a jurist, a politician, and a diplomat, having made his way from a low station to a commanding one. He was Governor, a successful commander in the war, the representative of this Government at France under the Hayes Administration, and was widely known as a public speaker of more than ordinary power. No one who attended the National Republican Convention of 1876 will ever forget his conspicuous figure as he labored with untiring energy to secure the nomination of Governor Hayes, nor the intense satisfaction with which he hailed that result when it was finally achieved.

THE growth of Speaker Reed's strength at home has been in striking harmony with his growth and influence in the House of Representatives. His contests were often difficult, and the results doubtful in his district. In 1876 his plurality was only 1,092. In 1878 it was 4,150 with three candidates running, and in 1880 it shrank to 117. In 1882 the plurality was 1,253; in 1884 it was 925; in 1886 only 118. But in the last election, when he had attained the undisputed leadership of his party upon the floor of the House, his plurality was so large (2,583) as to dwarf all predictions, even for a Presidential year. This year, when he has attained a national fame, his plurality reaches beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends; beyond the most fanciful fears of his enemies.

PRINCE BISMARCK, who earned the title of the Iron Chancellor as much by the sternness of his demeanor toward all who approached him as by the vigor of his foreign policy, is learning to "unbend." During his recent visit to Kissingen he welcomed demonstrations of the populace, and on one occasion, when hundreds of ladies awaited him in the street, presenting him with flowers, he gracefully accepted their bouquets, seeming grateful for the very slightest mark of homage, which in days gone by he was wont to treat with the sternest contempt. Every one who approaches him seeks to carry away some souvenir. Aware of this, Bismarck now carries about with him dozens of photographs of himself for presentation, with and without words of dedication. The change in the ex-Chancellor's manner naturally provokes a good deal of remark.

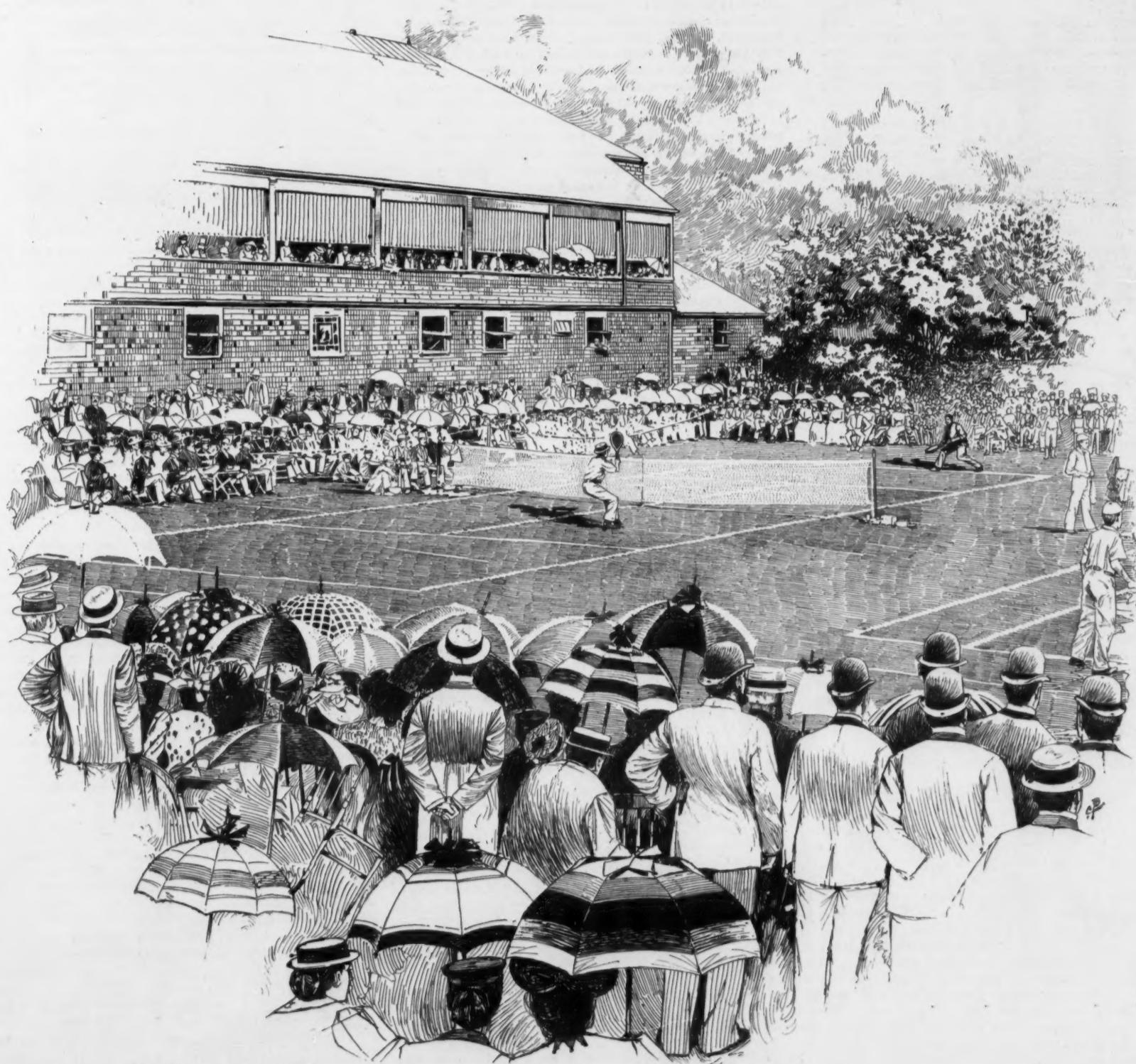


1. Length about 250 feet; height, 90 feet; distance, 1.5 miles. 2. Length about 300 feet; height, 180 feet; distance, 8 miles. 3. Length about 100 feet; height, 150 feet; distance, 6 miles. 4. Length about 100 feet; height, 100 feet; distance 3.5 miles. 5. Length about 90 feet; height, 100 feet; distance, 2 miles. 6. Length about 300 feet; height, 200 feet; distance, 4 miles. 7. Length about 90 feet; height, 120 feet; distance, 3.5 miles. 8. Length about 100 feet; height, 100 feet; distance, 2.5 miles. 9. Length about 400 feet; height, 180 feet; distance, 2.5 miles. 10. Length about 600 feet; height, 180 feet; distance, 7 miles.

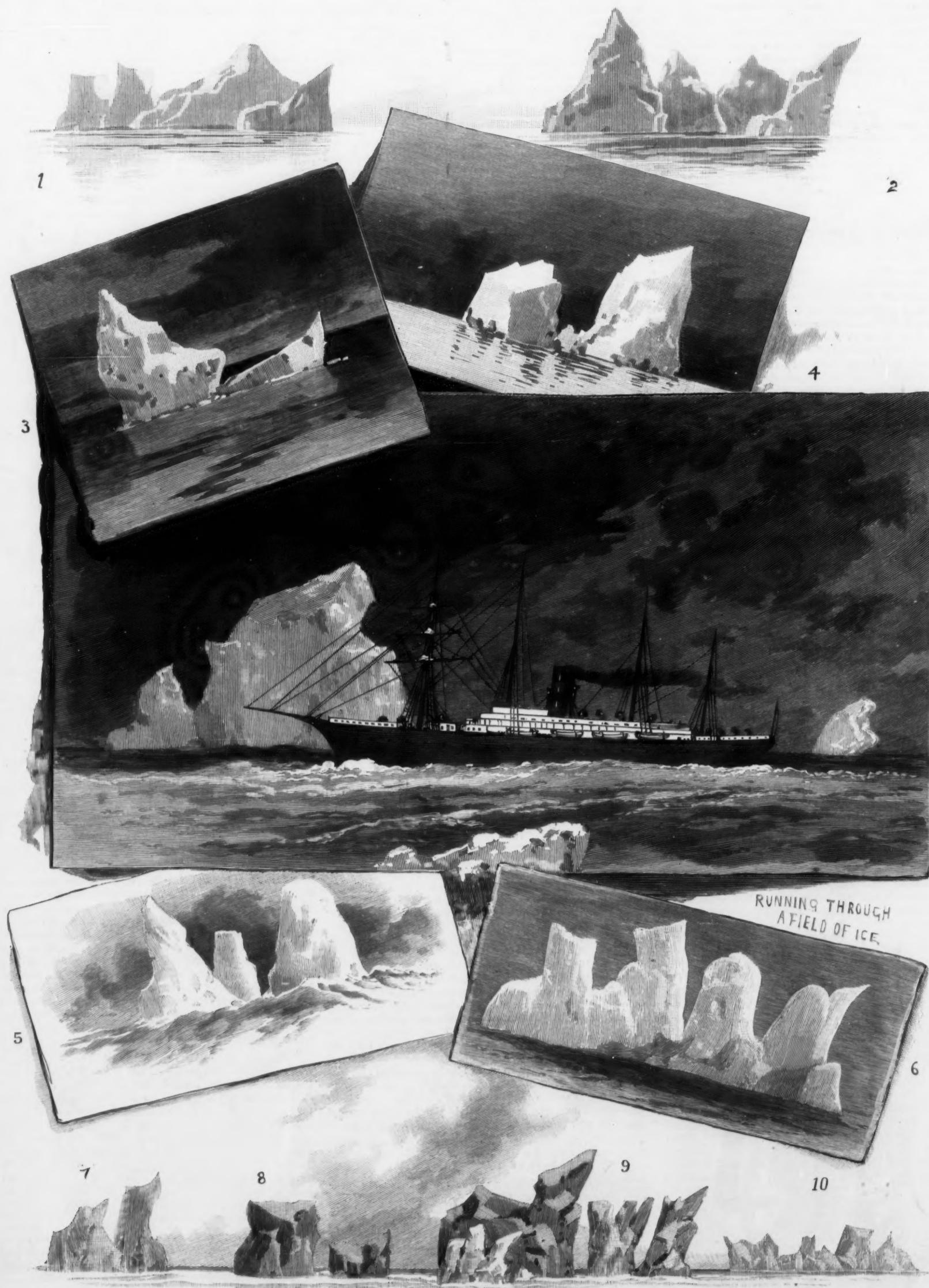
PASSING THROUGH A FIELD OF ICE.—BERGS SEEN IN A SINGLE DAY (IN LATITUDE 44°, 38' NORTH; LONGITUDE 38°, 13' WEST, TO LATITUDE 44°, 32' NORTH; LONGITUDE 38°, 57' WEST).—FROM SKETCHES BY E. FRANCKE, FIRST OFFICER.—[SEE PAGE 122.]



CHAMPIONSHIP CUPS FOR SINGLES AND DOUBLES, AND "ALL COMERS" TROPHIES.—[SEE PAGE 118.]



SCENE OF THE CAMPBELL-SLOCUM CONTEST FOR THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE GROUNDS OF THE NEWPORT CASINO.—[SEE PAGE 118.]

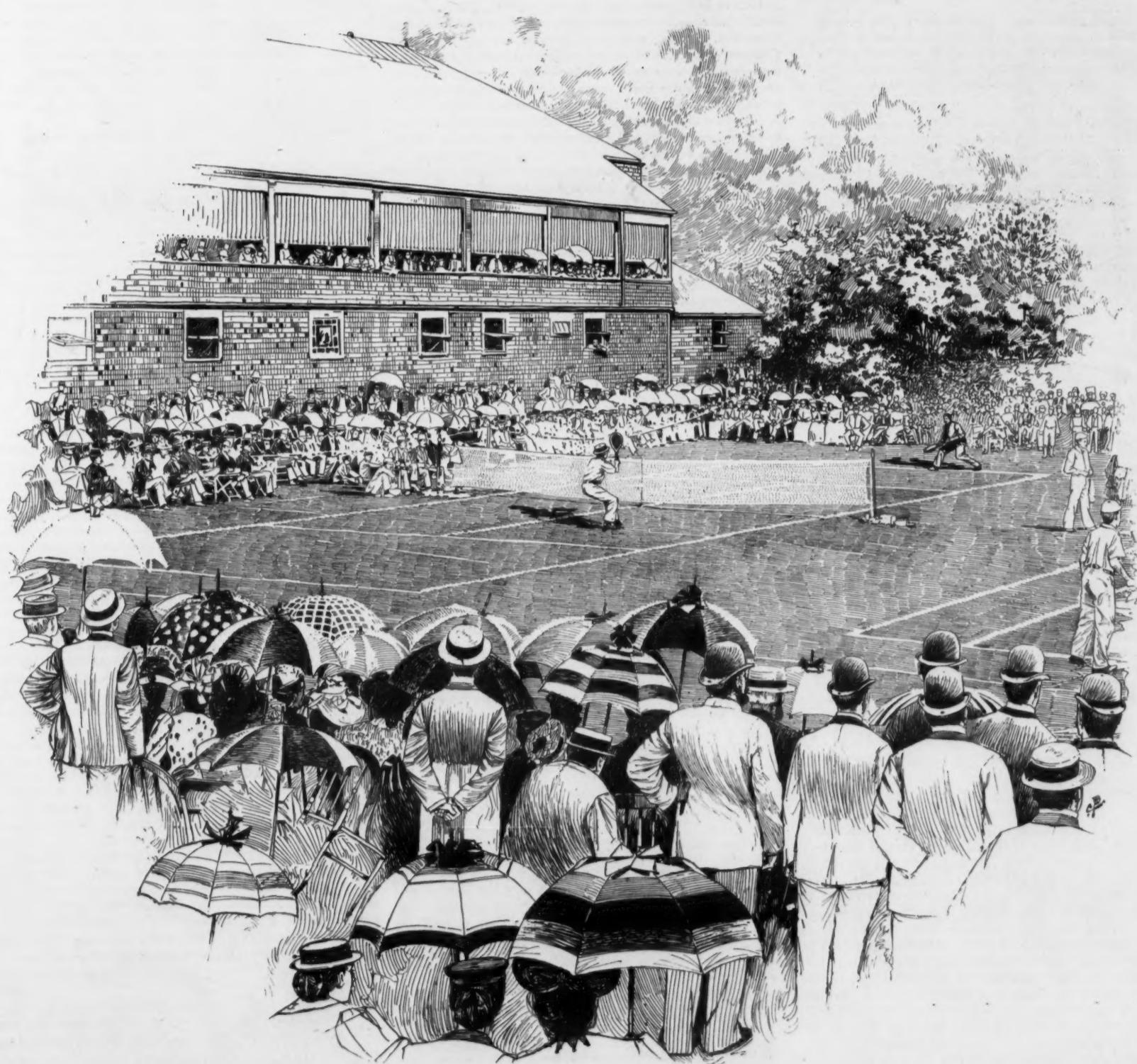


1. Length about 250 feet; height, 90 feet; distance, 1.5 miles. 2. Length about 300 feet; height, 180 feet; distance, 3 miles. 3. Length about 100 feet; height, 150 feet; distance, 6 miles. 4. Length about 100 feet; height, 100 feet; distance 3.5 miles. 5. Length about 90 feet; height, 100 feet; distance, 2 miles. 6. Length about 500 feet; height, 200 feet; distance, 4 miles. 7. Length about 90 feet; height, 120 feet; distance, 3.5 miles. 8. Length about 100 feet; height, 100 feet; distance, 2.5 miles. 9. Length about 400 feet; height, 180 feet; distance, 2.5 miles. 10. Length about 600 feet; height, 180 feet; distance, 7 miles.

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## PRICES OF SILVER AND WHEAT.

**A**s early as July 24th, the expected effect of the passage of the Silver act may be deemed to have influenced prices, though the act provided August 15th as the date when it should become law. So much had been said about the large influence exerted by the previous depression in silver over the price of wheat, that it was natural to watch closely the rising prices of silver, and see whether wheat would undergo a corresponding rise.

Cash wheat in New York, as registered on the Produce Exchange, reached 98½ cents per bushel (highest price) on July 24th, and hardly passed above those figures until August 6th, when it reached 99½, nine days before the act was to take effect. Then it rose steadily until August 20th-23d, when cash wheat brought \$1.10½, a rise of eleven cents per bushel, while December wheat, which is the ruling option, rose in the same period from about \$1.01 to \$1.19, a rise fairly commensurate with the entire rise in silver from 47½d. sterling per ounce, its price when the Conference Committees agreed on the Silver bill, to even the 54½d. which silver reached on August 23d, the highest day for wheat since the passage of the act.

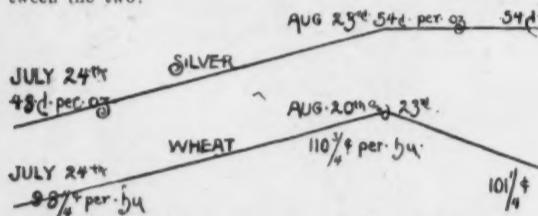
Meanwhile, however, since August 23d, silver has remained at the figures then quoted, while wheat went steadily down from \$1.10½ on August 23d to \$1.01½ on September 5th, which is but three cents per bushel higher than it was on July 24th.

If we suppose the Silver act to have had a potency adequate to raise the price of wheat in the first thirty days of its operation by twelve cents per bushel on cash wheat, and by eighteen cents per bushel on December wheat, then there must have been adverse causes disconnected with the silver influence at work since August 23d, which, but for the power of the rise in silver, would have sent wheat down by twelve cents, or from 98 cents per bushel to 86 cents. As it was, the rise in wheat brought the quite brisk export trade which had prevailed for the previous month to a stand-still about August 13th—the prices between August 13th and 30th being too high to be followed by the foreign buyers.

The following table of (highest) prices each day on the Produce Exchange will enable every person to make the comparison between wheat and silver for himself.

Date.	Highest Price.	Date.	Highest Price.
July 24.....	98½	Aug. 14.....	104½
" 25.....	99	" 16.....	106½
" 26.....	98½	" 18.....	108½
" 28.....	100	" 19.....	109½
" 29.....	99	" 20.....	110½
" 30.....	98½	" 21.....	108½
" 31.....	96½	" 22.....	108½
Aug. 1.....	95½	" 23.....	110½
" 2.....	96½	" 25.....	109½
" 4.....	97	" 26.....	109½
" 5.....	98½	" 27.....	109½
" 6.....	99½	" 28.....	107½
" 7.....	99½	" 29.....	106½
" 8.....	99	" 30.....	104½
" 9.....	100½	Sept. 2.....	104½
" 10.....	102½	" 3.....	105
" 12.....	103½	" 4.....	102
" 13.....	105½	" 5.....	101½

Without stopping to reduce these prices and those of silver in the same period to an exact static chart, the following lines sufficiently indicate the temporary alliance and later divergence between the two:



In one important aspect the causes affecting the silver market and the wheat market are so radically unlike that any rigid relation between the two could not long be sustained.

The wheat production of each year is the sole source of supply for that year, and the relation of the supply of any one year to the demand for wheat for consumption in that year is the only factor governing prices for that year, so far as wheat is concerned. Other causes must arise from money. The direct mode by which the price of silver affects the price of wheat is that out of the world's total demand for wheat, say 2,000,000,000 bushels, silver-consuming and silver-standard countries, viz., Russia, Austria-Hungary, and India, produce, say one-fifth. In Russia and Austria-Hungary silver does not maintain itself in the home money market, but undergoes a depreciation as great as it does in gold-using countries. Hence the wheat coming from these European silver-using countries may be really produced and sold on the gold basis, and may not affect the grain market as it is affected by India wheat.

India, however, is conscious of no depression in the value of silver. Her people have usually produced about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which, however, none came to Europe so long as the (silver) rupee of India was worth its full value, as it still is in all local and home trade. The people of India, therefore, keep on raising wheat to sell for rupees, whether the rupees are worth their ancient price in gold or not. When these rupees, therefore, could be bought with gold at seventy per cent. of their face, it followed that the Hindoo wheat-raisers would regard as the same money price a price that was in fact twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than they formerly received. If they sold at this price 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, no higher price could be got for any part of the 250,000,000 bushels of wheat needed to fill the gap in Britain and Europe than was paid for the 35,000,000 bushels obtained from India. This made the low price of silver a depressing influence on wheat.

Meanwhile the effect of the Silver act is to put into the market a purchaser of 4,500,000 ounces per month who has previously taken about half that quantity.

The world's entire production is estimated at 125,000,000 ounces per year, of which the act raises the United States from being a purchaser of about one-fifth into a purchaser of about two-fifths. But the annual supply of silver is only about one-

twenty-fourth part as much in quantity as the total stock of coined silver remaining over from previous years, and may not, perhaps, exceed one-fortieth of all the stock of silver remaining over, coined, and used in art.

As it is the whole stock of silver available for use at any time which constitutes the supply at that time, it is obvious that the ratio of the consumption of silver by the United States to the total production of silver for one particular year is not the ratio of the demand to the supply by any means. It is only the ratio of an annual demand which is about half the total annual demand for new silver, to a supply which is but about a fortieth of the whole supply.

Of course the various uses in which the lying-over stock of silver may heretofore have been employed or locked up constitute a demand for it effective to keep it out of the market until its owners see fit to sell it. Still it is a vast reserve of effective supply which in the case of wheat does not exist, and which tends to lessen in some degree the potency both of the annual supply of silver and of legal provisions for buying up a considerable part of the annual supply, as means for bringing silver to par with gold.

Yet the inertia which silver may be expected to derive from the great proportion in which the total supply stands to the annual supply ought not to be more effective in retarding a return to parity between silver and gold than it was in hindering the depreciation of silver. The demand for silver for shipment to India bore about two-thirds the ratio to the annual production that the amount for which the United States has been made by the Silver act the permanent absorber now bears to the total annual production. A permanent absorber of a larger proportion of the present product than India ever was has been provided in the United States by the Silver act. Moreover, the Indian demand which came to so abrupt a cessation in 1871-73 is gradually reviving.

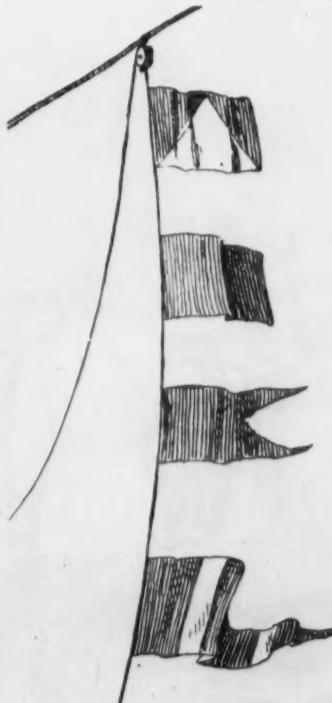
Thus far the steady rise of silver under the operation of the act indicates a return of silver to par. The force of the statute dominates the money markets of the world more easily than had been supposed. It now has but a few more points to make before its triumph will be complete.

Since the Bland bill was passed in 1878 the growth of the silver product has been very marked in all parts of the world. The United States has risen from upward of 34,000,000 ounces in 1878 to 50,000,000 ounces and more in 1889. The product of Mexico has risen, in the same period, from 20,000,000 ounces to 42,000,000. Central and South America have gone up from 9,000,000 ounces to 18,000,000 ounces. All other States have gone from 8,000,000 ounces to 14,000,000 ounces. All silver-producing countries share very equally the rise in the product from 73,000,000 ounces to 125,000,000 ounces since 1879. These figures show that even at the depreciated prices which have prevailed for twelve years past, silver production has kept on paying a better profit with each succeeding year, or the quantity of the output would not have so increased.

Now that this product is to bear an enhanced value in the world's markets, most of the crops and commodities which went down with silver in the years 1873 to 1889 are expected to rise again with silver. Gold and the purchasing power of fixed investments and securities are expected to decline relatively. The disturbing causes which need to be reckoned in are so numerous, and the agitating theories and dogmas which need to be forgotten are so emphatic and so peremptory, that the best policy for all who know exactly what course prices will take is to buy and say nothing about it. All others than those who know are at liberty to tell, and will not be made any poorer thereby, unless they should happen to act on the views they express.

*Van Buren & Cawlow*

## ICEBERGS.



1. Ice Flag. 2. K. 3. B. 4. Answering Pennant.  
ICE CODE-SIGNALS FOR THE NEWFOUNDLAND BANKS.\*

was lovely, a gentle breeze blowing, but a swell running rough from north-northwest. High, foaming seas right ahead came in sight in a very short time, and took all our attention. Being

\* The signals here used convey the message: "Saw large icebergs between latitude 44° and 45° north and longitude 38° and 39° west."

convinced that only icebergs could stir up the water to a height of from eighty to one hundred feet, we altered our course southward to run clear of all danger; but only a few minutes passed, and suddenly all around the horizon, from north, east, and south of us, high, up-splashing seas were visible. We proceeded slowly and with great care to find a passage through them. At 8:30 we sighted the first iceberg. In another twenty minutes there were about fifteen bergs of medium size around the ship, and from that time the sight was growing finer and more magnificent every minute till ten A.M., when it became a simply glorious one. I counted thirty-five large bergs, some of them of enormous size, from 100 to 600 feet long by a height of 70 to 200 feet.

As I have mentioned before, the weather was fine. The gentle breeze decreased to light, unsteady airs; the sky was sunny and bright, not even the smallest cloud to be seen; the northerly swell seemed to run higher, and still, white, foaming seas were breaking over 100 feet high against and over these floating mountains. Seas and spray came down again, glittering in all the rainbow colors, to be taken back to the ocean which had sent them dashing against these magnificent, white-looking, Greenland messengers. Whoever has had the opportunity of seeing such large icebergs on a fine, calm day, above them a beautiful blue sky, below them the dark-blue ocean, contrasting with the pure white of the icebergs, when every moment the spectacle assumes new and varying aspects through immense high seas breaking from all sides over them, will understand and feel with me when I declare that the finest ocean drama which the ultimate sea can ever give us is "floating icebergs on a fine clear day."

How very rapidly these floating bergs melt away, lose their balance, and capsize is shown by the fact that only one steamer—which crossed east-by-south forty miles off our position three days after us—saw any of these same icebergs, and these far smaller in size.

EMIL FRANCKE, First Officer.

## LIFE INSURANCE.—A FEW HINTS.

**A**CORRESPONDENT at St. Louis wants my opinion of the Order of the Annual Friend. He says it claims to be chartered in Boston. It promises to pay to its members \$100 in cash at the end of each year, \$10 a week in case of sickness after thirty days membership, and \$100 in case of permanent disability or death. It also announces that an agreement has been made so that all the members of the Order can get ten per cent. reduction on the retail price of goods bought by them at certain dry-goods, grocery, and clothing stores. The amount of the monthly or annual assessment is not given, but my correspondent says, "I think it is a kind of a good promise, too muchee muchee, and will not hold."

So far as the obtaining of a charter under the Massachusetts law is concerned, that amounts to nothing, for that law, as the Superintendent of Insurance of Massachusetts has shown, is so drawn that almost any kind of company can get a charter for a social or mutual advertising scheme. There is no warrant in this that the scheme is honestly managed or fairly organized. I can only repeat what I have said before in reference to all these insurance lodges—and they are multitudinous—that where they offer to give from two to ten times as much in return for a small investment as a savings bank will give, they must upon the face of things be speculative, if not fraudulent.

Everybody knows that it is difficult to get six per cent. return for money invested, and when an insurance lodge offers to give a man \$100 at the end of a year for a few dollars assessment paid in each month, it is safe to say that the offer is not based upon mathematical calculations, and with me speculation "does not go" in the insurance business.

A courteous letter from the president of the Massachusetts Benefit Association of Boston says, with reference to certain inquiries made by me recently in this column, that Major Merrill, Superintendent of Insurance of Massachusetts, was, up to the time of his appointment as Insurance Commissioner, a director in the Massachusetts Benefit Association, and resigned that position when he accepted the commissionership. "Since that time he has had nothing whatever to do with the association excepting in his official capacity." President Litchfield adds: "It is true that, long before he became Insurance Commissioner, on the application of his wife we made a loan to him secured by a mortgage on her homestead in Lawrence. This application was passed upon by our board of investigation exactly as every similar application is, and upon their recommendation the loan was made. It is also true that the loan is still running, just as scores of other loans upon which the interest is promptly paid are also allowed to run. Indeed, we follow the course of every financial institution of which I have any knowledge, in giving preference to old and approved loans where the security is not impaired, as against new applications."

This is, in fact, an admission of the intimations I threw out. The action of Mr. Merrill in resigning his directorship when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts was commendable. The president of the Massachusetts Benefit Association thinks there is nothing wrong in the fact that his company holds a mortgage upon property owned by the Insurance Commissioner of the State—or, rather, by his wife; but I will not undertake to argue this question. I do believe that if the Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York were receiving favors from any of the big life companies of this city he would properly be a subject for censure, and I am inclined to think that he would receive censure from me. The Massachusetts Benefit Association is strong enough and honest enough, I think, to free itself from little embarrassments of this kind, and I think the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, as he reflects upon the matter, will come to the conclusion that he can afford to get along without accepting favors from any of the corporations which fall particularly under his special care, and are subject, I might say, to his almost despotic supervision.

From St. Paul I have an inquiry in reference to the Bankers' Life Association of Minnesota. It is sending out circulars of the most urgent kind offering to parties connected with banks the agent's commission and the doctor's fee, if application for insurance is made "at once." The enterprising secretary of the as-

sociation seems to be exceedingly anxious for business, and his circular indicates that he is willing to make large concessions in order to obtain it. I have said before that the Bankers' Life Association of Minnesota is a fairly good association, but that it has not the reserve of the great companies, and cannot therefore offer the security that is certainly behind them. If my correspondent had followed what I have written he would have understood precisely my attitude toward this association. I would advise him, before he moves in the matter, to consult the agents of some of the old-line companies and let them figure on the business. Nothing is ever lost by moving slowly in such matters.

There is one thing that I do not like about the offer of the Bankers' Life Company, and that is that it seems to intimate that the certificate of the solicited person's physician would be accepted as satisfactory evidence of his physical condition. All the strong old-line companies make a special medical examination of applicants and thus limit insurance to the finest class of risks. It is natural, therefore, that their death losses should be small, and that they can afford to do business at a lower price than companies which do not hedge about their business with every possible safeguard.

### The Hermit.

#### ROOF - GARDENS.

WE give on page 117 a suggestive picture of a roof-garden in one of the suburbs of Boston. It is difficult to understand why gardens of this character are not more general in cities like New York, where the conditions are especially favorable for them. In some parts of this city, where the roofs are so generally flat, it would be an easy matter to convert them into bower of beauty and refreshment where enjoyment could be had in the cool mornings and as the shadows of evening lengthen. When the inmates of many tenement-houses seek the roof on hot nights in quest of comfort, why should not the occupants of palatial homes do the same under much more favorable surroundings? The picture will suggest very many possibilities in this direction which, with a little expenditure, may be realized.

#### GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

##### HON. LEWIS T. BAXTER.

THE aphorism that "politics makes strange bed-fellows" is illustrated in a sense in the Baxter family of Tennessee. The younger brother, Hon. George W. Baxter, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, is the Democratic candidate for Governor, while the elder brother, Hon. Lewis T. Baxter, is the nominee of the Republicans for Governor of Tennessee.

Lewis T. Baxter was born November 27th, 1852, in North Carolina, and in 1856 removed to Knoxville, Tenn. He was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., graduating in 1871. Mr. Baxter studied law with his father, Hon. John Baxter, late United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit; practiced his profession for three and a half years in Knoxville, and achieved considerable prominence. He was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Nashville in 1878, and resigned in October, 1886. He is the secretary of the Mineral and Timber Land Company of the South, president of the Mechanics Savings Bank and Trust Company, president of the Nashville Commercial Club, director in several manufacturing and industrial companies, vice-president of the Tennessee Industrial School, and a member of the National World's Fair Commission.

##### HON. JAMES S. HOGG.

James Stephen Hogg, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Texas, was born at Rusk, Cherokee County, in that State, in March, 1851. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having first settled in Virginia, whence the family moved to the Carolinas, to Georgia, Alabama, and finally to Texas. Mr. Hogg was left an orphan at the age of twelve years, his father dying in the Confederate service. He earned his own living, educated himself, and made his own way in life from boyhood. He gained much in the line of practical education in the printing office, which he entered when he was seventeen. He came to be an editor and established papers of his own, which he ran successfully. Subsequently he moved to Quitman, read law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1875. He was chosen County Attorney of Wood County, and afterward District Attorney of the Seventh District. In 1886 he was nominated and elected Attorney-General of the State, and was re-elected in 1888. His nomination for Governor was the most unanimous ever made in Texas. Mr. Hogg is a man of imposing proportions, being six feet two inches in height, and weighs 285 pounds.

##### GEORGE W. BAXTER.

George W. Baxter, the first Democratic nominee for Governor of the new State of Wyoming, was born in North Carolina in 1855. He spent his early years in Knoxville, Tenn., and was a cadet at West Point, graduating therefrom in 1877. He joined the Third New York Regiment of Cavalry, and served in the same in Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming until July 1st, 1881, when he resigned and became a ranchman in the northern part of Fremont County, in the then Territory of Wyoming, which calling he has pursued ever since. He located permanently as a resident of Cheyenne in the spring of 1883.

##### WILLIAM N. ROACH.

Mr. William N. Roach, the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Dakota, is a native of Washington, D. C., but has resided in Dakota ever since 1880, when he drifted west in pursuit of fortune. His first business success was achieved in carrying out a mail contract on a star-route extending from Grand Forks to Fort Totten, a distance of ninety miles. He carried the mail himself over the rough roads both summer and winter, and being economically inclined, has forged ahead financially until now he is the owner of 1,500 acres of farm land, which he tills successfully, while at the same time he does an insurance and banking

business. He has been a member of the Territorial Legislature, and recently he was unanimously nominated by the State Democratic Convention as the party candidate for Governor of the new State.

#### TIME-BALLS.

The recent fire in the Western Union Building in New York deprived many thousand citizens and visitors of a season of suspense lasting from sixty seconds to five minutes, as they stood watching the fall of the ball marking high noon, and testing the accuracy of their time-pieces.

Some time ago I saw how it was done. On the fourth floor there is a room in which there is a clock without face or hands, but which operates all the electric dials throughout the city. The most curious thing about this clock is that it marks time by intervals of silence. Thus the seconds are ticked off on a wheel with sixty teeth, but the sixtieth tooth has been cut away, so that in following the ticks you count fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, then silence for sixty, and the next tick after the silence marks the commencement of another period. And so on:

After noting the working of this clock we went up to the tower and examined the ball, which is not solid, but six crescent wings of sheet-iron, so as to give as little resistance as possible to the air when falling. It is hauled up to the top by a wire rope over a drum worked by hand in the tower, and when in position a catch is set with an armatured magnet to release it when excited by the electric current.

In the window, behind that famous switch-board in the operating-room, which was the wonder of the world, stood a glass box or show-case, with clock-work at both ends revolving and taking up a tape of paper similar to those on the ordinary stock ticker. This tape traveled at a steady pace—I think it was a foot per minute—and two sharp steel points were above it, side by side. The machinery was wound up, the tape began to travel, and then connection was made with the clock down-stairs and a similar instrument at Washington, and as each second was ticked off, its corresponding steel point indented the tape as it passed beneath. The clocks at New York and Washington are seldom if ever perfectly synchronous. There is always a difference between the indentations on the tape. This was measured by a small piece of thin glass, on which fine lines were traced. It would, with a vernier, be quite easy to figure the difference with accuracy down to any fraction of a second. In practice the difference is noted to one-tenth. When the seconds of the last minute were in the fifties the gentleman in charge put his hand on a key. As the steel point rose from fifty-nine he turned it, and as it fell for the first second of the new day the circuit was completed from Washington, the catch on the drum slipped, and down came the ball, being received at the base of its guides on an air cushion to break the fall.

The first time-ball was at Greenwich Observatory, and was operated by eye and hand. Time-guns are often fired by electricity. In this case time should be taken from the flash. J. J.

#### DYEING NATURAL ROSES.

It is said that the process of dyeing roses is becoming a remunerative branch of industry with English horticulturists. Instead of growing new varieties of roses, which is a process of years, they simply grow ordinary white roses and dip them in a chemical solution which in a single hour converts them into the most magnificent yellow tea-roses, the rare scarlet red, or the peculiar shade of bluish violet which has been one of the favorites of the season. In a similar way pink roses are turned into blossoms of the deepest red. Some years ago, before this branch of floral chemistry was developed, the first experiments were successfully made in France with the popular pink hortensia, which by being watered with a solution of iron assumed a blue shade.

#### SIRIUS AND ITS IMMENSITY.

A WRITER in *Chambers's Journal* says: "It is difficult to conceive that this beautiful star is a globe much larger than our sun, yet it is a fact that Sirius is a sun many times more mighty than our own. That splendid star which, even in our most powerful telescopes, appears as a mere point of light, is in reality a globe emitting so enormous a quantity of light and heat that were it to take the place of our sun, every creature on this earth would be consumed by its burning rays.

"Sirius shining with far greater lustre than any other star, it was natural that astronomers should have regarded this as being the nearest of all the 'fixed' stars, but recent investigation on the distances of the stars has shown that the nearest to us is Alpha Centauri, a star belonging to the Southern latitudes, though it is probable that Sirius is about fourth on the list in the order of distance. For, though there are about fifteen or twenty stars whose distances have been conjectured, the astronomer knows that in reality all of them, save three or four, lie at distances too great to be measured by any instruments we have at present.

"Astronomers agree in fixing the distances of the nearest stars at 22,000,000,000,000 miles, and it is certain that the distance of Sirius is more than three and less than six times that of Alpha Centauri, most likely about five times; so that we are probably not far from the truth if we set the distance of Sirius at about 100,000,000,000,000 miles! What a vast distance is this which separates us from that bright star; words and figures of themselves fail to convey to our minds any adequate idea of its true character.

"To take a common example of illustrating such enormous distances: It is calculated that the ball from an Armstrong 100-pounder quits the gun with the speed of about 400 yards per second. Now, if this velocity could be kept up it would require no fewer than 100,000,000 years before the ball could reach Sirius. Again, take the swiftest form of velocity of which we have any knowledge, light, which travels at the rate of 200,000 miles per second, or about 12,000,000 miles a minute, yet the distance of Sirius is so vast that it would take nearly twenty years for its light to reach us; so that if Sirius were suddenly to become extinct, we should not be acquainted with the fact till twenty years hence."

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE American Forestry Congress, at its recent meeting in Quebec, adopted resolutions recommending the sending of young men to Europe to study forestry.

THE Trades Unions Congress, recently held in Liverpool, declared in favor of having the working day of eight hours made compulsory by act of Parliament.

THE wire to be used for the telephone between Paris and London is made of bronze. Enthusiasts believe that all the telegraphic communication will be superseded.

THE State's attorney of North Dakota has decided that women are not privileged to vote at the general elections held in the State, although they can vote at school elections.

THE Canadian Ministers speak generally in favor of the resolution introduced by Mr. Sherman in the United States Senate in favor of trade reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada.

AT a recent hearing in London in a suit brought by Gilbert against Sullivan & D'Oyley Carte, it was shown that in the last eleven years these three men have made from their comic operas half a million dollars each.

AMONG the works of art purchased by the French Government at the last Salon and the art exhibition in the Champs de Mars, were "Before the Start," by John Lewis Brown, and "Lilia," by Alexander Harrison, American artists.

THE supporters of Congressman McKinley have adopted a unique campaign badge. On the top is the gallant Major's picture. Below, with the motto, "In Spite of All," is a fac-simile of McKinley's district as gerrymandered by the desperate Ohio Democracy.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in London for the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Newman. Most of those interested in the project favor Westminster Abbey as the place for the monument. Birmingham and Dublin have also been suggested as suitable places.

IT is somewhat significant that very many Republican State Conventions which have been recently held have declared in favor of the reciprocity principle. The Kansas Convention was especially emphatic in its praise of the Secretary of State in this connection as the originator of the idea.

AT a recent pharmaceutical conference in England it was stated that patent medicines have paid to the British Government, so far, in 1890 the enormous sum of \$1,110,000 in the shape of duties, and it is estimated that before the end of the year a million and a half sterling will have been expended by the owners of these nostrums.

THE Texas Republicans have nominated a full State ticket headed by Mr. Webb Flanagan for Governor, on a platform approving the Australian ballot system and all other measures that will render elections free and honest, favoring the reservation of the public domain for actual settlers, and demanding the maintenance of the free schools at least six months in the year.

RECENT statements of a well-known Boulangerist leader show conclusively that Boulangerism was sustained not only by the moral support, but by the pecuniary aid of the monarchists of both factions, and that General Boulanger had "held relations" both with the Comte de Paris, as the head of the Orleanists, and with Prince Jerome Napoleon, as the head of the Bonapartists.

THE election in Arkansas was attended by some disorders, and there are charges of violence, intimidation, and fraud in some counties which are said to have given Republican majorities, but which are returned as largely Democratic. It seems to be quite well established that if there had been a free and clean election the Republican union candidate for Governor would have been chosen.

THE Democratic filibustering on the tariff in the United States Senate has not changed a vote nor effected the slightest change in the bill in any particular whatever. It is precisely what the Finance Committee made it. No amendment has been added excepting with its consent. The only result of the long contest has been the addition of 3,000,000 useless words to the *Congressional Record* and the waste of two months' time at an enormous expense to the people.

THE result of the election in Vermont is claimed by the Democratic press as indicating a decline in Republican strength. It is true that the majority of the Republican candidate for Governor is some thousands less than was given four years ago, but there is no indication of a Democratic growth, the vote of that party showing no increase. The State Senate will be made up of twenty-nine Republicans and one Democrat. The House will stand 177 Republicans, 58 Democrats, and two Farmers' League men, with six towns in doubt.

A FEATURE of many agricultural fairs held in this State during the past month has been joint discussions of the tariff between eminent representatives of the two parties. Among the gentlemen who have participated in these arguments were Congressmen Springer, Bynum, and Grosvenor, and ex-Congressman Horr and others. At some fairs audiences of 10,000 or 15,000 people, largely farmers, listened to the debates, and there can be no doubt that the result will be healthful in contributing to wise action on the part of the people when they come to vote in the coming election. It would be well if there could be more generally open and free discussions of public questions before the people.

THE New York State Board of Arbitration concluded their inquiry into the recent strike on the New York Central by an examination of employés discharged at Albany. The testimony of these men did not add anything to the general knowledge of the case, going simply to show that the railway officials had acted entirely within the limits of propriety, and that there was no ground whatever for complaint on the part of the Knights of Labor. The evidence elicited at this investigation will be sent to the next Legislature with such recommendations as the board may deem proper. It is somewhat difficult to see what has been gained by the inquiry which to most people seems very much like a bit of official surplusage.



AN AUTUMN OUTING IN THE CATSKILLS.—DRINKING FROM THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

TEXAS.—HON. JAMES S. HOGG, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.  
[SEE PAGE 123.]WYOMING.—HON. GEORGE W. BAXTER, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.  
[SEE PAGE 123.]

MR. BELMONT'S COLT, "POTOMAC," THE WINNER OF THE FUTURITY.—[SEE PAGE 116.]

## WALL STREET.—PECULIAR CONDITIONS.

If the stock market was ever ready for a boom it is to-day. Beyond doubt the dearth of speculation for months, I might say for years, past has left the field to investors. What they have bought they have put away, and any great demand for stocks would immediately and inevitably reveal a dearth of good stocks and bonds.

The bears have operated boldly, but they have been favored by extraordinary circumstances. Legislation, especially the delay in passing the Tariff bill, has helped them of late, and now come two big failures, one in Boston and one in New York, which have added to the anxiety respecting the stability of other large concerns.

The long-looked-for day when the bull movement will begin, however, draws near. Just as soon as the market is relieved from its anxiety in reference to tight money—and that may be within a month, possibly not within six months—and just as soon as the silver law operates, as it inevitably will in the end, to raise prices, that moment will the bulls begin to purchase liberally and signalize a general advance in prices.

Of late the industrial securities have, as I predicted they would, come to the front quite prominently. Speculation in lead and sugar is profitable if it is shrewd, simply because both of these properties are kept moving in Wall Street. The Cotton Seed Trust has been dormant, but it looks as if there would be a movement in that also and a tendency toward higher prices. The Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Trust is also looking forward to greater activity. I am told that sugar and lead certificates are both cheap. Perhaps they are. The former pays dividends and the latter does not, but both have been distinctively marked as speculative properties largely in the control of cliques with little soul and less conscience.

The miserable mismanagement of Rock Island and by a lot of gray-whiskered old Wall Street manipulators has brought that once magnificent property into utter contempt with investors, and I doubt if the worst regarding it has been disclosed. The "Grangers" have been marked for manipulation for many years. Speculators have occasionally made a successful turn in them, and investors have always reaped a benefit by buying them when they were low and holding them for a rise. It may be true that the depreciation of Rock Island is due solely to manipulation, but I doubt it very much.

So far as the Administration is concerned, it is evidently intent on making the money market easier, and though the second call for 4½ per cent. bonds made by Secretary Windom was not at the outset as heartily responded to as had been anticipated, still the very fact that he came to the rescue of the market gave increased confidence to investors, bankers, and business men generally. It is entirely safe to hope that the passage of the Tariff bill, and the prospective adjournment of Congress, with the cessation of legislation, will help to settle business matters and help to influence prices on Wall Street.

I hear a great deal regarding silver. The strongest friends of the Silver bill insist that it will not be long before silver will touch 125. Unfortunately, there has been considerable manipulation of the silver certificates, and yet I think they can be purchased with profit anywhere around 115. It would not surprise me to see them at 125 within sixty or ninety days. It must be borne in mind that the Government is a large purchaser of silver, that these purchases are constantly and regularly made, and that this alone will soon nearly absorb the entire silver output of the United States. When we add the consumption of silver in the arts and manufactures, and the amount required for export, I can figure out nothing but a shortage. I hear some conservative men predicting silver parity with gold within twelve months. Speculation in the silver certificates is becoming more popular, but the fact that there is a charge for storage, although it is simply nominal—two cents per thousand ounces—I think acts as a drawback.

The constant absorption of gilt-edged stocks, and especially of good bonds, goes on, and whenever the short interest in Wall Street reaches any dimensions, and the bulls begin to make purchases, there is a hasty covering on the part of the bears that reveals their trepidation.

As I have said before, the market is getting ready for an upward movement. When it comes, I think it will come with surprising rapidity. The time may not be ready for it yet.

*Jasper*

WAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

BRUSSELS LACE.

A TOURIST correspondent writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Brussels: "They will always make vast quantities of lace in Brussels, because labor is cheap and women are willing to work for twelve cents per day. Most of the laces are made in families off in the country. The lace-makers, generally old women, could not afford to live in Brussels. The city dealers buy it as cheap as they can and sell it for all they can get.

An old lady brought in four yards of beautiful point lace, ten inches wide. She had worked on it eighteen months. Much of it was worked with a microscope. The old lady wore a big white cap, a neatly folded black dress, and wooden shoes. My wife became interested in the dear, good old woman, and we concluded to buy the identical lace. When I called and asked the price of it the next day, the dealer said:

"It is beautiful, and worth twenty dollars a yard."

"Too much," we said, and started to go.

"It is making you a present at eighteen dollars a yard," she said, following us out.

"We'll come back to-morrow."

"You'll not come back—make an offer now," she pleaded.

"Well, twelve dollars a yard, or fifty dollars for the piece."

"Oh, it is worth more," said the dealer. "I cannot make you a present."

"Well, twelve is all—good-day!"

"Come back," she said. "I will telephone to the factory." Then, after ringing the bell, a long confab went on in French, which ended by her coming to us and saying: "Well, take it, but it is too cheap."

We found out afterward that the old lady who made the lace got forty dollars for a year and a half's work, or twelve cents a day.

Our courier told us afterward that the telephone was a mock one, and that the pretended talk with the factory was a ruse. The lace broker made ten dollars on the transaction."

## A MALIGNANT MOTHER-IN-LAW.

We agree with the Philadelphia *Record* that the most wicked paragraphist who launches his jokes at mothers-in-law could never have conceived a more malevolent type of the species than the one whose doings in Germany have been aired in the courts of that country. In 1876 Dr. Hoek married the daughter of a rich widow named Bulkley. During the first year of their marriage the widow visited the young couple twice, staying six months each time. At the end of the year a son was born to them, which the widow insisted on naming after the dear departed Bulkley. She was, however, overruled; and then began a series of persecutions of her son-in-law which seem almost incredible. Mrs. Hoek died, and the widow succeeded in stealing the child, which twelve months afterward was found in England. Next she had the doctor arrested on a charge of having poisoned his wife, but he was acquitted. Then she hired ex-convicts to waylay him, and he was obliged to surround himself with private detectives. One night the murderous gang broke into his house, but were repulsed, and the commanding officer of the expedition and the widow were caught and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

When the widow was released, a few months ago, she concocted a new scheme. Two men called on her lawyer one day and informed him that they had been hired by Dr. Hoek to murder him. An investigation showed that this was simply a plot on the part of the widow to get her son-in-law into prison. The two men were arrested; but she fled, and the doctor does not know what the nature of the next attack will be. He has had his army of defense mobilized, and puts it through a daily drill. It is a sight for the good burghers of Freiburg when he goes out to visit his patients, accompanied by ten foot-soldiers, two armed men mounted, four bull-dogs, and a drummer to sound the alarm; and all, forsooth, because he would not let his mother-in-law name the baby.

THE FOREMOST COCOA OF EUROPE,  
THE COMING ONE OF AMERICA.

Easily Digested—Made Instantly.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT  
THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS.  
The Original—Take no other.

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*Warren Hose Supporter*

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THE WARREN FASTENER has a ROUNDED RIB around the part which holds the stocking, and WILL NOT TEAR the finest hose.

MADE FROM THE BEST OF WEBs METAL TRIMMINGS WARRANTED NOT TO RUST ALL PARTS DOUBLE STITCHED

WARREN HOSE SUPPORTERS ARE FOR SALE EVER WHEREVER. Ask for them at the stores and BE SURE YOU GET THE WARREN, which may be identified by the FASTENER which has a ROUNDED RIB on the holding edges, and is stamped with the word WARREN. DO NOT BE DECEIVED by Fasteners which appear to have rounded holding edges, as the process by which they are made leaves almost a knife edge on the inner or holding surface, and they will cut the stocking.

The Warren is made in a great variety of styles for Ladies, Misses and Children, in SILK and COTTON WEBs.

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Removes Tan, Pimplies, Freckles, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defines definition. It has stood the test of 40 years, and to prove it less we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Saville said to Dr. Gouraud: "Your cream is a patient." "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least expensive of all Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

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PURIFIES  
AS WELL AS  
Beautifies the Skin  
No other cosmetic will do it.



## HOW RUSSIA DEALS WITH ASIATICS.

A WRITER in the *Fortnightly Review* says: "Russia has two ways of dealing with her Asiatic subjects. When the population is considerable, united, homogeneous, she subordinates her appetite to her assimilating powers, leaves them pretty much to themselves, and even guarantees them certain privileges. They are then in the position of the captive reserved for slaughter in ancient Mexico, who used to be well fed, sumptuously dressed, married to four young girls, and generally made much of till the feast of Tezcatlipoca came round, when his heart was torn out by the priests, his head stuck on a spike, and his body eaten as sacred food. This is the method applied to the Baltic provinces, Little Russia, Poland, and Finland. The feast of Tezcatlipoca has already arrived for the first three peoples; it will soon come round to the fourth.

"When the populations are weak, disunited, scattered, they are at once assimilated, and should this prove impossible, life is made so uncomfortable for them that they flee from before the Russian advance as North American Indians vanish before the white man. Ask the brave Circassian whether Russian rule is acceptable to him and his race, and he will tell you what few Englishmen seem to be aware of, that his people have disappeared from before the Russians as a flock of sheep from before a pack of hungry wolves.

"Thousands of Circassians emigrated from Batoum when that district was ceded to Russia; tens of thousands have been steadily emigrating ever since, and now a memorial column might be appropriately erected in the centre of that picturesque country once inhabited by the vanished Circassian race. Nor is this all. Half the Mohammedan population of the Government of

## WORKING HOURS ABROAD.

A WRITER in *Chambers's Journal* says: "A Turkish working day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for refreshment and repose. In Montenegro the day laborer begins work between 5 and 6 in the morning, knocks



TENNESSEE.—HON. LEWIS T. BAXTER, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.  
[SEE PAGE 123.]

off at 8 for an hour, works on till noon, rests until 2, and then labors on until sunset. This is in summer. In winter he commences work at 7:30 or 8, rests from 12 to 1, and works uninterruptedly from that time to sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but consideral laxity prevails in practice. In Servia the principle of individual convenience rules in every case.

"In Portugal from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the working day. With field laborers and workmen in the building trade the summer working day begins at 4:30 or 5 in the morning and ends at 7 in the evening, two or three hours' rest being taken in the middle of the day. In winter the hours are from 7:30 to 5, with a shorter interval of repose. In manufactories the rule is twelve hours in summer and ten in winter, with an hour and a half allowed for meals.

"Eleven hours is the average day's labor in Belgium, but brewers' men work from ten to seventeen hours; brickmakers, sixteen; the cabinet-makers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work seventeen hours a day; tramway-drivers are on duty from fifteen to seventeen hours, with an hour and a half off at noon; railway-guards sometimes know what it is to work nineteen and a half hours at a stretch; and in the mining districts women are often kept at truck-loading and similar heavy labor for thirteen or fourteen hours.

"The normal working day throughout Saxony is thirteen hours, with two hours' allowance for meal-taking. In Baden the medium duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours; but in some cases it far exceeds this, often rising to fifteen hours in stoneware and china works and cotton-mills; in saw-mills to seventeen hours; while the workers in the sugar refineries, where the shift system is in vogue, work for twenty-four hours and then have twenty-four hours free, and in too many of the Baden factories Sunday work is the rule.

"In Russian industrial establishments the difference in the working hours is something extraordinary, varying from six to twenty. It is remarkable that these great divergences occur in the same branches of industry within the same inspector's district and among establishments whose produce realizes the same market price."

## TIPLING AMONG ENGLISHWOMEN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Chicago Journal* writes: "Great Britain is the only country I have been in where one will frequently see fine-looking women drinking brandy and other spirits in the bars, and where the custom is so prevalent among both men and women that at each station, and in the bars, one will see a sign requesting passengers not to throw bottles out of the windows, 'as employés are often injured thereby.' If this custom keeps up it is possible that the railway companies will have to steelplate their section-bars in order to preserve their lives from these bombs."

NEW APPLICATION OF HYPNOTISM.—*Bunting*—"Let me see if I can hypnotize you, Larkin." *Larkin*—"Go ahead." *Bunting* (after a few passes)—"At noon to-morrow you will hand me the twenty dollars you borrowed." *Larkin* (coming to suddenly)—"This is carrying a joke too far."—*New York Sun*.

NORTH DAKOTA.—HON. WILLIAM N. ROACH, DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE.  
[SEE PAGE 123.]

Kars have joined the exodus. One ship-owner alone in Novorossisk—and this statement is borne out by the official reports of several foreign consuls to their Governments—shipped 62,000 Mohammedan inhabitants of the Kuban district and Daghestan from Novorossisk to Turkey in the course of the last year alone! These things require no commentary; they afford no scope for the display of magnanimity."

## "ANABASIS," THE NEW GAME.

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EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, DEC. 16th, 1889.

Gentlemen.—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano, its being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the general action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order. Yours truly,

Russell B. Harrison

To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,  
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QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

## MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In compounding an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of a hand, and when washed afterward it was observed that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL.

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Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to remove it. It is a safe, simple, and easy process, and can be applied to any part of the body.

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This method of fitting eyes never fails. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

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"It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

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PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York.

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This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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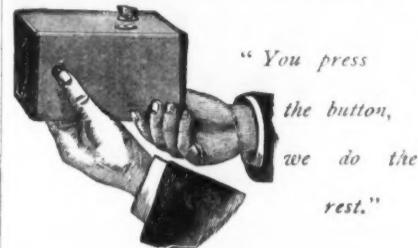
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Stomach Bitters,  
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Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile,

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## BEAUMONT, THE HOUSTON OF EAST TEXAS.

DURING the tour of the FRANK LESLIE party through the State of Texas we passed a day most pleasantly in the beautiful city of Beaumont, often called the "Houston of East Texas," arriving there about 6 p.m. on Tuesday, June 10th, over the Sabine and East Texas Railway.

Beaumont, the county seat of Jefferson County, is situated on the Neches River (a deep, navigable stream), forty miles from Sabine Pass, to which port large quantities of lumber are transported for export. The city has a population of about 6,000, and is lighted by electricity; has water-works, and numerous industries, including three saw-mills and one shingle-mill, iron foundry and boiler works, ice factory, employing two "Hercules" ice machines, and making, the owners say, "the finest ice in the State of Texas"; grist-mill, etc. Two of the saw-mills also operate large mills on the Sabine and East Texas Railway. The city is the headquarters of the Texas and New Orleans division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which company has just completed a brick round-house of fourteen stalls. In recognition of the importance of the town, the company has lately erected one of the handsomest depot buildings in the State. The main line of the Southern Pacific passes east and west, while the Sabine and East Texas, operated by the aforementioned company, runs north through the pines seventy-three miles to

late, not less than a half-dozen additions being made for residence purposes, and a large number of dwellings have been erected. Five or six additional lines of railway have been recently projected through Beaumont to Sabine Pass, among them the Gulf, Kansas City and Sabine; the Paris, Marshall and Northwestern; the Beaumont and Bolivar; the Beaumont and Jasper; and the North Texas and Gulf. Three live newspapers are helping to build up the city; including the Beaumont *Journal*, edited by R. E. Kelley; the Beaumont *Recorder*, edited by a colored man and managed by E. Acadians & Co.; and the *Enterprise*, published by Messrs. Lamb & Wynne. We were fortunate in having on our private car, from Sabine Pass, Colonel B. D. Crary, of Beaumont, who many years ago came to this place. He is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, and a native of Albany, N. Y. Colonel Crary has for years been identified with Beaumont, and to him and his associates in the lumber business in Beaumont we are indebted for many courtesies. During a drive through the city our attention was especially directed to the beautiful residence just completed by Mr. W. Wiess. The building presents an imposing appearance and was constructed in eleven months, only native woods, chiefly those of Texas, being used in its construction. The halls are wainscoted with panel-work of curly pine and cypress; the stairway is composed of turned and inlaid work of holly, cherry, walnut, and China woods, all beautifully finished, making one of the handsomest composite effects imaginable. The hall floor is of vertical grain yellow Texas pine finished in hard oil. Everywhere throughout the building, which cost more than \$16,000, are exhibited taste and refinement.

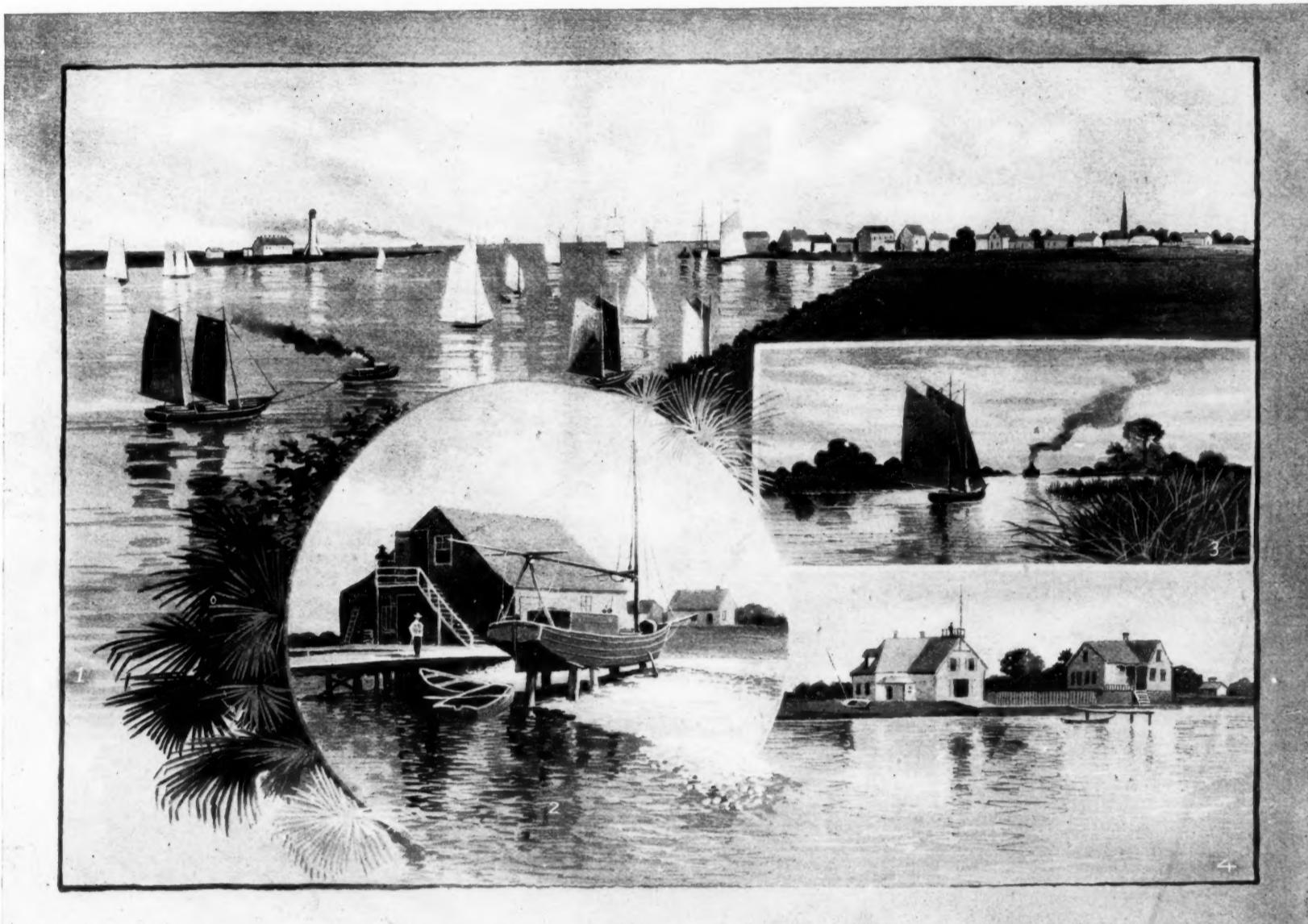
The lumber interests of Beaumont, and its famous long-leaf yellow pine, have a firmly established reputation throughout this country and in many parts of Europe. In our hurried visit to the vast lumber mills of this place we were amazed by the economical devices, the fine machinery, the rapidity and accuracy of the work, as well as by the vast area covered by lumbering interests. The latest and best mechanical devices were employed, and each department seemed to be a beehive teeming with industry and sending out the music of a restless and restless enterprise. The Texas Tram and Lumber Company's saw-mill has a record of 142,000 feet sawn in nine and one-half hours on one circular saw—an average of 36,000 feet per day of twenty-four hours. It is an incorporated company, with a capital of a million dollars, and claims to operate one of the largest and most complete mills west of the Mississippi River, with an annual output of 50,000,000 feet, and shipments extending from Maine to California, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its export trade

G. W. Carroll, Vice-President; J. L. Gilbert, Secretary and General Manager, and L. B. Pipkin, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. It commenced business in 1877, and its reputation is now established wherever first-class yellow pine is found. It has two admirably equipped saw-mills; one of the largest planing-mills in the South, and a new Sturtevant kiln that gives an abundance of work for ten to fifteen machines throughout the year. The most exacting tests made of the strength of the cypress, short-leaf and long-leaf pine, show that the last mentioned, which is the pine turned out by the Beaumont mills, is about fifty per cent. stronger than white pine, and twenty-five per cent. stronger than short-leaf yellow pine.

## SABINE PASS.

THE RICHEST PORT, IN NATURAL RESOURCES SURROUNDING IT, IN THE SOUTH.

SABINE PASS has received so much notice from the press of the country that it is well known as a pass from the Gulf of Mexico to a harbor of large proportions that will, when the work of dredging and cutting away the bar across the channel is completed, make it one of the greatest export and import cities in the entire South. But, though a great deal has been published about it as a future seaport, the facts and figures regarding the pass, the country tributary to it, and the reasons why it should become an important port of egress and ingress for commerce, have never been set forth. The pass is 280 miles west and 30 miles south of New Orleans, and 60 miles east of Galveston, and opens from the Gulf into Sabine Lake, which is from eight to ten miles in width and eighteen miles long. Inside the pass are several hundred acres of water with a sufficient depth to float the heaviest vessels, and the whole area of the lake has a bottom of soft mud that is easily dredged, admitting, whenever it becomes necessary, of almost the entire lake frontage being used for harbor facilities. The mean average depth of the channel across the bar is fifteen feet, and the average depth of the entire lake area is eight feet. It can be said in behalf of Sabine Pass that, though the appropriations of the Federal Government have been meagre and irregular, no harbor on the entire coast of the United States can report a greater rate of progress, proportionately to the amount expended on it, in the work of deepening its channel than it. With a safe, land-locked harbor large enough,



1. SABINE PASS. 2. A BIT AT THE PASS. 3. ON THE SABINE RIVER. 4. LIFE-SAVING STATION.

VIEWS AT AND AROUND SABINE PASS.

Rockland, and has its southern terminus at Sabine Pass, a distance of thirty miles from Beaumont, so that it has the advantage of an all-rail route to the pass. There are church buildings of all denominations, and substantial school-houses for both white and colored. There is an active Board of Trade, of which Thomas H. Langham is President and R. E. Kelley, Secretary. Of course the chief industry of the city is the manufacture of lumber, 23,172 cars of forty tons each having been shipped from Beaumont from June 1st, 1889, to June 1st, 1890, three-fifths of which originated from points on the Sabine and East Texas Railway. The daily output of the shingle-mill is 175,000. The city has a National bank with \$100,000 capital, and many of the business men of East Texas transact their business through this institution. Beaumont is the headquarters of the Sabine Pass Timber Export Company, embracing about fifteen mills, and has during its short existence, since November 22d, 1889, shipped millions of feet of lumber to foreign ports, as follows:

Coatzacoalcos, Mexico	4,652,157 feet
Cuba	881,457 "
Greytown, Nicaragua	431,494 "
New York	846,695 "
Portland, Me.	654,376 "
London, Eng.	303,392 "
Newcastle-on-Tyne	598,560 "
Hamburg, Germany	401,782 "
Total cargoes, 35	8,769,883 "

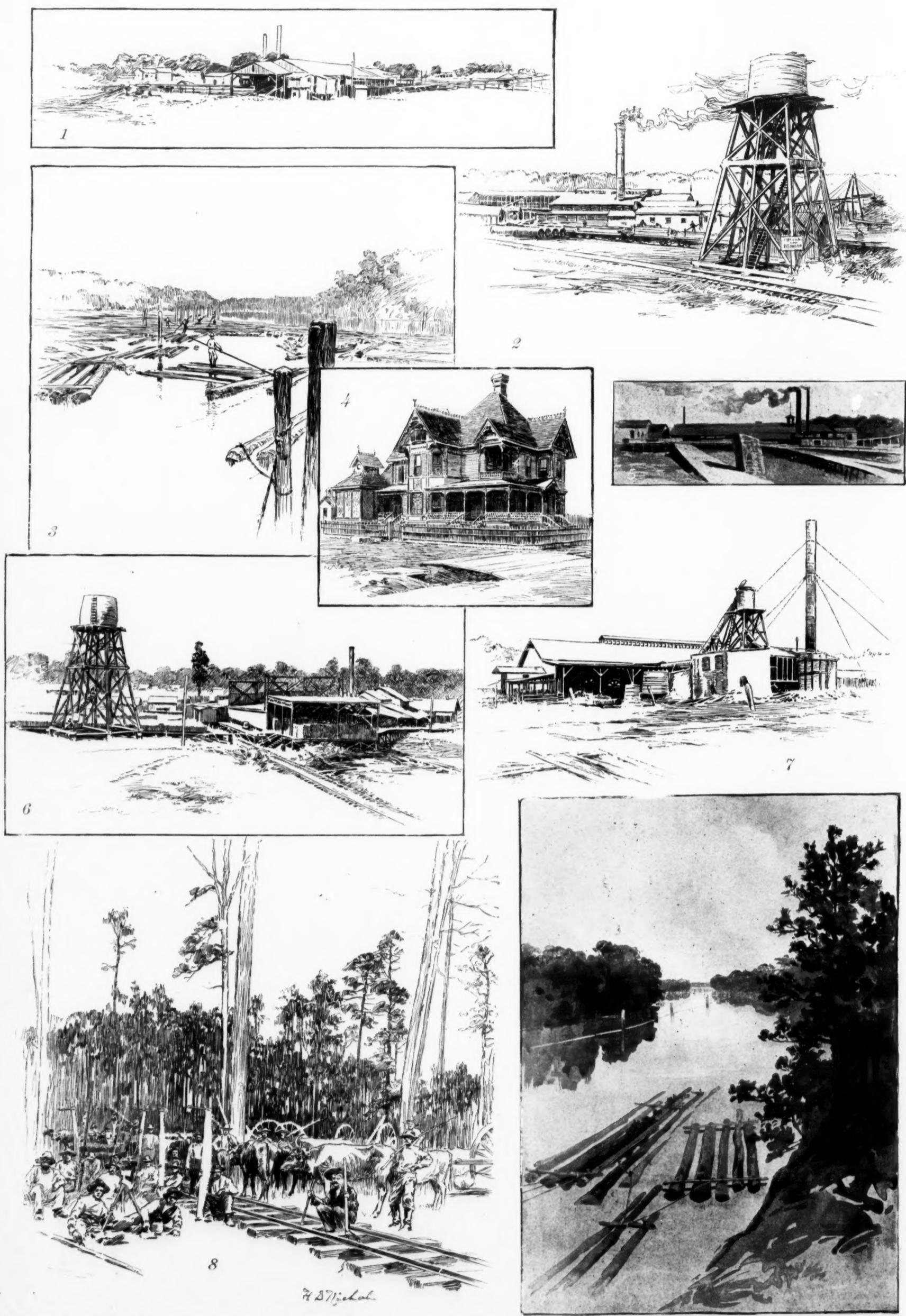
It is also headquarters of the Sabine Pass Channel Company, an association of private individuals organized for the purpose of deepening the water on the bar of Sabine Pass. The city has been growing rapidly of

to Mexico and other Southern points through Sabine Pass is constantly growing. Six hundred hands are employed in the mills and logging camps, and they have an extensive plant at Village Mills, on the Sabine and East Texas Railway, which is under the management of Mr. Austin Allen. The officers of the Tram Company are Mr. W. A. Fletcher, President and General Manager; J. F. Keith, Vice-President; S. F. Carter, Secretary and Business Manager; G. H. Mallam, Assistant Secretary, and S. A. Long, Treasurer.

The Reliance Lumber Company's mills employ in the saw-mill 120, planing-mill 85, in the yard 30, and in the log camp 220. They also have a department manufacturing furniture, sash, doors and blinds, and fine interior finish work for specialties. The company owns 100,000 acres of virgin forest pine timber in the counties of Jasper and Newton, and the Beaumont plant covers twenty-nine acres, all in the corporate limits. The booms are extensive, and the company carries in stock from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of choice timbers, in lengths of from twelve to fifty feet. Its shipment for 1889 aggregated 68,000,000 feet, much of it exported via Sabine Pass, and the remainder shipped to Texas points, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and New York. It makes a specialty of car sills, bridge timbers, ties, and other large timbers for railroads, etc., and claims to manufacture and ship more bridge material than any firm south of St. Louis and west of the Mississippi. June 1st it had in stock in the yard 11,000,000 feet of lumber. The annual capacity of the planing-mill is over 30,000,000 feet, and its dry kiln turns out 1,000,000 feet daily. Mr. William Wiess is President of the company; Mr. H. W. Potter, Vice-President; Mr. V. Wiess, Treasurer, and Mr. A. d'Hebercourt, Secretary. W. A. Pridde is in charge of the correspondence. During the year ended October 31st, 1889, nearly \$1,000,000 logs were sawed by the Reliance Company, equaling nearly 21,000,000 feet. Total amount of rough lumber shipped, over 23,000,000; dressed lumber, nearly 6,000,000, and over 3,000,000 feet purchased, making a total output of over 26,000,000 feet.

The largest shingle business done by any mill in this section is done by one of Beaumont's successful establishments—the Long Manufacturing Company. We saw multitudes of machines at work turning out shingles like snow-flakes, at the rate of 200,000 per day, and their output for a single year has aggregated 36,000,000 shingles. Dimension shingles are a specialty. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000; W. A. Fletcher and Treasurer. Seventy-five men are employed, and two large dry kilns enable them to keep an adequate supply of dry shingles on hand at all times. The Beaumont Lumber Company's saw-mill has a capacity of 50,000,000 feet, and its planing mills 25,000,000. F. L. Carroll is President;

when developed, to hold an immense commercial fleet, Sabine Pass confidently asserts that no port in the Union has greater natural resources directly tributary to it than it has. Two important rivers—the Sabine and Neches—which penetrate a wide area of territory rich in its extensive forests of pine and other timbers, and the fertility of its soil, flow into Lake Sabine, and are navigable for 400 miles into the interior, thus placing the pass in absolute possession of the products of this large section, by reason of the cheap water facilities afforded for transportation. Since November, 1889, one company alone at Beaumont has shipped down the Neches, and through Sabine Pass, nearly 18,000,000 feet of lumber, destined for Mexico, Cuba, England, Germany, and South American ports, besides shipments to United States coast points; and during the same time Orange, on the Sabine River, has shipped hundreds of millions of feet to foreign and coastwise ports. A reliable estimate of the natural resources embraced in the territory directly tributary to Sabine Pass places the number of farms at 3,000,000; bushels of wheat produced, 200,000,000; bushels of corn raised, 35,000,000; bales of cotton raised, 3,000,000; pounds of wool raised, 35,000,000; and live stock to the value of \$900,000,000. This, in addition to the vast forests of pine timber which, according to the census statistics of 1880, placed the amount of pine timber at 106,974,500,000 feet. Of this about 5,000,000,000 feet have been manufactured since the census report of 1880, leaving 101,974,500,000 feet of standing pine timber at the beginning of the present year. Could this great quantity of lumber be loaded on the average vessel plying to South American, Mexican, and coast points, which is about 300 tons burden, where it will be largely exported, it would load 679,820 vessels, and would reach, placed stem to stern, from Sabine Pass around the globe back to Sabine Pass, and there the advance vessel would have to wait for 1,600 miles of the rear end of the procession to pass out of that port. In addition to these advantages, Sabine Pass stands north of any other seaport on the Texas coast, and is nearer the rich iron deposits of east and northeast Texas, and the great coal fields of the Indian Territory, than any other port on the Gulf. The building of less than 300 miles of railway, connecting the various lines now existing, would make a line of road from Kansas City to Sabine Pass that would be the shortest from that great shipping centre to the Gulf of Mexico, and would pass through a territory unexcelled in the wealth and diversity of its resources. More than this, soon the direction in the construction of great railway lines will be turned from north to south, and we shall have mighty bands of steel connecting the great lakes on the North with the ports of the South; and nearest these lakes stands Sabine Pass, with every advantage for a port of export and import that could be required.



1. BEAUMONT LUMBER COMPANY'S MILL. 2. RELIANCE LUMBER COMPANY'S MILLS. 3. BOOM OF RELIANCE LUMBER COMPANY'S MILLS. 4. RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM WIESS. 5. TEXAS TRAM AND LUMBER COMPANY. 6. SHINGLE MILL OF LONG MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 7. TEXAS TRAM AND LUMBER COMPANY'S DRY-HOUSE. 8. SAWING AND HAULING TREES OF THE TEXAS TRAM AND LUMBER COMPANY (VILLAGE MILLS). 9. SCENE ON THE NECHES RIVER, BEAUMONT.

TEXAS.—SKETCHES OF BEAUMONT, "THE HOUSTON OF EAST TEXAS," AND ITS INDUSTRIES.—[SEE PAGE 129.]